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e from practical farmers, giving the elr experience, is solicited. Letters and with the writer's real name, in full, e printed or not, as the writer may Orgaman offers great advantages to adver-its circulation is large and among the most and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

#### A Test of the Dairy Breeds.

It is less costly to learn at another's expense han at one's own; and by giving heed to the disinterested, non-partisan work done by the stations, the dairy farmer may save himself much bitter disappointment, and not be misled by following the false teachings of certain dairy writers and breed partisans. As its most valuable work in this line, the Wisconsin Experiment Station has recently issued Bulletin No. 102, entitled "Studies in Milk Production." The present Wisconsin Experiment Station herd was established in 1898, and the bulletin covers the work of this herd for a period of 45 years.

In order to make comparison of results on a basis of type the herd was divided into three classes—the small dairy, the large dairy and the dual-purpose type. The men making this division were Messrs. F. H. Scribner, breeder of Jerseys; Charles L. Hill, breeder of Guernseys; George McKerrow, breeder of Shorthorns, and W. B. Richards, assistant in dairy husbandry at the station.

Pasture was figured at \$1.50 per month, and other feeds at average Wisconsin mar-ket prices; while the butter was figured at twenty cents per pound, and the skimmilk at fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. The butter was computed on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of one pound of butter fat in the milk equivalent to one pound of finished butter; usually known as adding one-sixth othe butter fat, and the standard now used by the Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey associations in their official records made under the supervision of !the experimen t stations.

The conclusions reached, as a result of the most painstaking work through a period reated as though she alone were on test. confirm my teachings of twenty years past that the larger type of dairy cow is the more profitable for the dairy farmer. Space will ot permit me to give as much as I would like; but, as conclusively in favor of the large dairy type, of which the Holstein-Friesian is the best exponent, I quote the

"Cows of the large dairy type preferable-From the data presented it will be seen that, everything considered, cows in group B, representing the large dairy type, re clearly in the lead for economic production of milk and butter fat. The results of over four years work with cows of the extreme dairy type, represented in group A, not only failed to establish the claims for the superiority of cows of this type, but clearly showed that they are not as large producers, nor as profitable dairy animals

as the latter. "That the extreme dairy type has been popular, at least in this State, is evinced mong other reasons, by the fact that three of the cows selected for the university herd at our solicitation by prominent dairymen in our State were fair representatives of this type of cows, and are included in Our investigations have been conducted under the most favorable conditions possible for this type of cows; the stable in which they have been kept is considered a model one, as regards cleanliness, light, ventilation and general comfort of the animals, and water is provided for them in the stalls so that they are not exposed to inclement weather at any time. They are given the best of care and attention at all ing fed liberally; kept during the er months in the cool, darkened barn, protected from sun and flies, and are as green feeds and grain in summer, as well as protected from cold in win-

"In the w of the ever-increasing demands on the of dairymen for cows that will urance and ability to withstand well as great productive capacinot hesitate to state that in our to select the small refined cows with a spare habit of body in an extreme

farmers' or Dual-Purpose Typeit the part of wisdom for the dairym as such, to select cows of a type those in group C, representing urpose type, and to expect the greates rofit from them in the producand butter fat. For the dairy farmer profitable. In view of the results .. stained with the different groups,

Annual yield of milk, 9987.3 6530.7 5700.2 7121.4
Annual yield of fat. 351.6 319.4 301.1 28.7
Annual value products, \$94.03 82.31 77.10 741.26
Annual cost of food, 45.46 37.3 35.22 38.17
Annual net profit, 48.47 44.94 41.88 35.09 A careful study of this table will show the dairy farmer that it is not the cow that gives the richest milk, but the cow which roduces the largest amount of butter fat that wins out. During all those years, and for all their milk taken in bulk, the average for the Holstein-Friesian milk was 3.52 per cent. fat, while the Jersey average was much higher; yet we see that the Holstein-Friesians averaged annually over fifty per cent. more of butter fat for each cow than did the Jerseys. But this table does not tell the whole

story. The Wisconsin station had even better grounds for deciding in favor of the larger, ha:dier, more vigorous cows. If a farmer went into the dairy business for five years he would take account of stock at the beginning and at the end of the specified time; and if he found that the herd had increased or decreased in value, he would take such increase or decrease into consideration. The Wisconsin station did not do this because it was making a study of milk production only; but it gives a resume of each cow, and we can follow it out for ourselves. The Jersey list reads like a column of obituary notices: Out of twelve cows, one died of congestion of the lungs, one of bronchitis, two were got rid of because of loss of part of the udder from garget, two because found tuberculous, two because such delicate feeders as to be unprofitable, and one because of lack of constitutional vigor and dainty appetite; only three left out of twelve, and they not the best.

The hardy, vigorous Helstein-Frieslan

cows furnish a suprising contrast to this list. One did so well that a California breeder purchased her last summer at a long price, and took her to California. The rest are there and still doing business at the old stand, though there is one that Holstein-Friesian breeders would no doubt be glad to get if they could. This is to be set in the garden again as soon as the others began to grow them, though not fast Alma Marie Josephine, who at three years old made a record of 18 pounds 5.2 ounces butter from 400.3 pounds milk, showing an average for the seven days of 3.77 per cent. fat in the milk. The net profit for the one week was estimated to be \$2.72.

The main deduction which the thinking dairy farmer must draw from the exhaustive work shown in this bulletin is that for of almost five years, in which all the food the greatest net profit he needs cows of the of almost five years, in which all the food given the animal was weighed, and each large dairy type, such as the Holstein-Friestians; for, not only do they give a larger net profit, but by reason of their hardiness and great vitality, the large, vigorous Holstein-Friesians thrive on work, which will break down and destroy the weakly constitutions of the small, delicately formed Jerseys.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER. Darien, Wis.

# Potatoes and Potash.

Here we see two hills of potatoes, the difference in development of the plants and also in the product of the yield of tubers. A number of experimental plots were laid out. Three rows, each one rod long and 3 3-10 feet apart, were planted with potatoes of the White Star variety. Plot No. 5 received no fertilizer of any kind. Plot No. 3 had an application of kainit and acid phosphate. The illustration is taken from the West Virginia Experimental Station, Bulletin No. 20.

Now for the results: The potatoes produced by the three rows of plot No. 5 weighed twenty-one pounds, and the plants and the pocatoes are represented on the left side of the picture. The potatoes produced by the three rows of plot No. 3 weighed 55.8 pounds, and the plants and the potatoes are shown on the right-hand side. The increased yield due to the use of kainit and osphate was reckoned to be at the rate of 161 1-3 bushels per acre.

# Spring Greens and Salads.

Probably the markets of Boston handle more of what the marketmen call "greens than those of any other Northern city in proportion to the population. It might be said more than any other city in the United States, though those who know the large proportion of the French creoles in New Orleans and their fondness for salads of all sorts would claim the distinction for that city. Even if this be true, Boston uses them far more generally than New York, Chicago

or Philadelphia. The dealers do not include the cabbage under the name of greens, and would give s not the part of wisdom for our the leading place among them to lettuce, not because it is in the market all the year, being absent but few days, but because of the most desirable type of dairy its popularity with all classes. In the prices which do not allow the poor people to indulge very freely in lettuce, but when it is grown nearby out of doors, the prices drop so low that only the very poor are obliged to pass it by. And yet at these but there is not much demand for them in prices it is a fairly profitable crop to the market. They are also often covered the grower. While under glass it is with glass in February, and brought to large type of dairy cow will, we often set but six inches apart each way, market in March, when they sell at a high verything considered, be found or four plants to the square foot; out of price, even \$3 or \$4 a bushel, though later doors it is more frequently in rows they may not bring more than fifteen or from a foot to eighteen inches apart, and twenty cents. Those who plant in orchards is apparent that cows with the greatest about a foot apart in the row. In family find the dandelions a good crop, as they capacity for consuming rough feed are generally the most economical producers. This may be accepted as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers. This is often grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are grown as a fundamental charoutput for the most economical producers are acteristic of all cows capable of large and between rows of such crops as require The dandelion is not much appreciated

nuring is necessary and more thorough preparation of the soil is necessary, but the labor of cultivation is but little increased, though it becomes a question of hand labor in the can be employed at fair wages the hand labor costs but little more, and as the care of such crops requires little strength it is often more remunerative than labor in the is often more remunerative than labor in the

set in cold frames and wintered under glass faster than he could supply them, and

she was able to eat the first mess of dandemills and factories. Even the clerks in lions in the spring. That she might have large stores and boys in offices would be them without roaming the fields for them, large stores and boys in offices would be thankful if their pay envelope was as well filled on Saturday night as those of the Italian or German women and girls who have worked the week in a market garden.

For lettuce grown in the open ground the seed for the early crop is sometimes sown out of doors in September, and a month later set in cold frames and wintered under glass.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1904

POTATOES WITHOUT POTASH AND WITH POTASH. See descriptive article.

ground can be made ready in the spring, enough to prevent him from making a handsometimes in March, but more often in some sum by them as others have sines.

April in this latitude. As it is not injured | The dried and ground roots of the dan-October, and sowings are made about one a month the same as in open ground.

Lettuce is thought excellent for those who have any nervous disorder, and its juice is slightly opiate. While usually eaten raw, it can be boiled, and is a substitute for spinach, which is the next most mportant crop grown for greens.

The main crop of spinach is usually sown rows about fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and sometimes is thinned to about three inches apart. If the winter does not set in winter; indeed, many now sow in August for this purpose. That which is about half grown is slightly covered with straw or mulch that it may remain over winter, the covering being taken off as soon as the ground thaws, when it will soon be ready to cut for market. Most of the growers ap ply a dressing of nitrate of soda, two hundred to four hundred pounds to the acre, before taking the covering off, and allow a rain to wash it down among the plants. This not only promotes the growth, but gives the leaves a bright green color that is very attractive to buyers. Some is also sown in the spring and at intervals of about a month until July, for the summer trade. The summer demand is not as large as that in the early spring, yet it can be found nearly every week during the year.

Spinach, like lettuce, wants land very heavily manured and thoroughly worked to get a good growth, and very hot weather is not favorable to a good crop. If the ground is very dry when the seed is sown, it should be well rolled after sowing, or the earth pressed down with the foot that the hot air may not dry up the seed. Indeed, this is a very good precaution with all seeds.

Dandelions take next rank in Boston market, and, indeed, sell better than spinach while they last. They should be own in May in rows about the same as spinach, and would be better if thinned to the same distance in the row, though this is not often done. They should be covered very slightly after the ground freezes. They will also well repay an application of nitrate of soda in the spring, and are generally fit to winter the plants grown under glass sell at out earlier than the spinach. If the ground where they grow is very strong, it may be necessary to mow them down in September or early in October. The leaves cut then are as good to cook as those dug in the spring.

The dried and ground roots of the danby frost, or even freezing at 12° or 15°, the delions are sometimes mixed with the plants are often set when only the surface of the ground has thawed. A second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which in the distribution in the surface of the ground has the set of the second crop and the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which in the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which in the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop is from seed sown in a cold frame in February or in a hotbed in March, after which is the second crop in the second crop in the second crop is second crop in the second crop in the second crop is second crop in the second crop in the second crop is second crop in the second crop in the second crop in the second crop is second crop in the second crop in the second crop in the second crop is second crop in the second crop i if sown as often as once a month in the market gardeners save and dry the roots open ground until October there will be a from their fields, or have done so, but we succession all the season. That sold in think the price obtaine I does not much

But greens, or the young plants pulled in thinning garden beets, are popular in our market, and some sow them thickly, expressly for greens, but strange to say the Swiss chard or German greens do not sell well here, though they are but a variety of At this writing, Jan. 20, the thermometer the beet family that has but little roots. and the tops have much the same flavor as the beet tops, with the additional advanhere in August or early in September in tage of being free from the worms or leaf-

borers so often found in the beet leaves. The curied kale is a favorite in some mar kets as a substitute for the early cabbage, early the larger plants may be thinned out but it does not sell well in Boston, though and kept in cold storage for sale during the a few parrels come from Norfolk in the early spring, and sell to a few buyers when cheap enough. No farther away than Providence kale sells nearly as well as spinach, and we think both that and chard might be in better demand if better known. The chard is grown like any of the beet family, and the kale, like the fall-grown spinach, needing a little protection in win ter, should be removed as soon as the ground thaws.

Parsley is in steady demand all the year through, although but little is sold, as most buyers are content to take their roast meats without it. Yet about as much sells in winter at two or three dollars a box as in summer when the price may be down to twenty-five cents. Cress is also in sufficient demand to induce many to grow it under glass, although that so grown is scarcely as good flavored as the brook-grown cress. Any one who has a shallow, slowly running brook, with clear water and a sandy or gravelly bottom, will do well to sow the seed of cress in it in August. The plants will be large enough to withstand the winter, and it will be fit to cut many times the next season. While the price is not high, it costs but little to grow it and fit it

Endive or chicory is in fair demand, and the supply is never too abundant in our is no especial skill needed in growing it, though some care in blanching it is required. This may be done by tying up each head or by covering the rows with boards placed tent fashion over it.

Romaine and escarole have some sale here, but most, if not all, of our supply comes from the Seuth, and they cannot be called popular in our market.

# The Guernsey Cattle Club.

Twenty-six years ago a few gentlemen me in New York city and organized the American Guernsey Cattle Club. During the years that have passed since that interesting meetbeen made in dairying and dairy stock hus-bandry. New inventions and discoveries dent of improved dairy stock new ideas and

very striking, and, as usual, the HolsteinFriesian breed is found to excel. Indeed, it seems that with fair representatives this great breed will always win in any net profit comparison, where both the butter fat and skimmilk have values assigned.

The average results of the breed comparison are as follows:

Holstein Guernsey Jersey Shorthorn Annual yield of milk, 9987.3 6530.7 5700.2 7121.4 Annual yield of milk, 9987.3 6530.7 5700.2 7121.4 Annual yield of fat. 351.6 319.4 301 23.7 Annual yield of fad. 351.6 319.4 301 23.7 300.2 38.31 700.7 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700.2 700 which we have builded. Some of these mer have wisely and ably counseled and guided us even to the present day. It has been a

very basy but prosperous year. Some idea of the extent of the work may be gained from the fact that during the though there is quite a crust. Hay is plenty year we listed and examined 1143 sets of and cheap. Potatoes are worth sixty cents, papers. These, naturally, are not always corn meal \$1.25, butter twenty to twenty-evenly distributed. At times we have had two cents. Eggs would sell well if one had such an accumulation that it would require nearly two weeks time to clear it up should no other work be received. For the last two months we have handled 5469 pieces of mail matter, an average of over one hundred a day for each working day. The number of entries of animals for the year was 1885 and the number of transfers 1659.

W. H. CALDWELL, Secretary. New Hampshire.

#### Care of the Dog.

Table scraps furnish, for the majority of logs, a most satisfactory article of diet. Vegetables, though they do not furnish much nutrition, aid very materially in the digestion of carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements. The dog bread in the market today furnishes a diet upon which dogs thrive inely, without the addition of other food.

How often a dog should be fed varies with the age and breed—three to five times a day for the very young dog, twice a day for small pets; and the hunters, as hounds, should be content with one good meal, and that at night.

The only circumstance actually calling for washing is where there is some form of dirt on the skin or the presence of vermin. When it is necessary, first, apply water to the head, then wash the dog with soapy water, or solution of creolin, or other desirable preparation, always concluding by rinsing with an abundance of clear, cool water. Next, dry by brisk rubbing with a towel after which probable and the cool of the cool o towel, after which moderate exercise may be given. DR. H. D. CLARKE. be given. Dr. H Worcester County, Mass.

# In Southern Vermont.

In the death of George H. Phillips the farmers of southern Vermont and New Hampshire have met with a great loss. He was an extensive cattle buyer for the Bosrights of his customers and himself; one handled than the heavier tool. whose word literally was good as his bond. amount of business with so little friction.

We are having an old-fashioned winter in this section-snow two feet deep in the woods and steady cold weather, with very little letup since the middle of November

registers around 30°. The lumber business is flourishing, but at the rate it is being cut, there will be very little soft wood lett in a few years. Farmers produce is lower than for several years, especially in the articles of beef, pork and butter. The producers seem to have very little to say in regard to prices. The values, especially in the line of meats and provisions, are largely made by the trusts. You take what we give and pay what we ask seems to be their motto. However, no farmer need go hungry or suffer for the ecessaries of life; in the future they may have more to say about prices, as they already do in some lines.

J. H. CLARK.

# Care of Sheep and Lambs.

At this season of the year the sheep and lambs require much care and kind treatment, for it is now, if ever, that the sheep shows weakness and disease. The long confinement to the barns, and the keeping on dry feed for so many months, is most trying to them, and if the sheep are not of the best kind, most robust type, they will surely need the best of care, in order to bring them out to pasture in good condition. It is a good plan to pick out the weak from the strong, and feed them extra with oats and shorts mixed, twice each day, commencing with a light feed for a few lays, then gradually increasing to such a quantity as they seem to need. Do not overfeed, but feed to keep the appetite good. One pint per day fed regularly will do wonders for the sheep, with what good hay they will eat up clean. A few roots should market. It may be sown in the open ground | be given occasionally to keep the bowels in from early spring until August, and there good condition. This kind of feed kept up for a couple of months before lambing time insures good, strong lambs, and the sheep will be able to bring them up without difficulty and without the use of the nursing bottle. If the ewe has a good supply of milk she will, as a rule, own her lambs with little or no trouble.

Sheep need kind care and good, dry quarters. No sheep can thrive in a damp, wet in 1901, 118,233 tons, and in 1902, 112,635 tons, or gloomy place. They need good light and of which the United States supplied 1972 upon the health of the sheep as well as upon | the American contribution will far surpass the human family. Give good, clean water that of any previous, but it will be after all twice per day at least; the drinking habits of the sheep are little and often, but they need than eight or ten per cent. of the aggregate ing, great changes and advancement have it often. Too many sheep suffer for want apple imports of Germany. There is, therebeen made in dairying and dairy stock hus- of water during the winter months, caused fore, and will always be, abundant room by the slackness of their keepers. Many for expansion in this branch of American have revolutionized, not only the methods seem to think that the sheep needs little or of dairying, but given the breeder and stuto pasture where little or no water can be tendency of our fresh fruit exports will be found, save only what the rains or dews to replace more and more the vast quantities to pasture where little or no water can be Acteristic of all cows capable of large and between rows of such crops as require heconomical production in the dairy."

The station's comparisons by breed are the lettuce may be cut and marketed before the lettuce may be cut and marketed b

for this mode of treatment. The neglect of sheep and lambs brings the farmer out of pocket, as well as in other stock upon the farm. Let good care and good feed be the infallible rule with all farm stock.

A. E. FAUGHT. Kennebec County, Me.

# A Hard Winter.

Water is still extremely scarce. Some are driving their stock a half mile to water. and with winter dairymen this is hard business. Mercury is below zero most of the time. January 19 it was 31° below zero. It is a grand time for sledding,

Almost every farm has a silo, and the silo well filled makes us independent of short hay crops. But every farm needs an extra sile to last his cows from the middle of July to the tenth of September. We do not get much good feed from the pastures generally during that time: after that soiling can be relied on. Potatoes seem to be a pretty good article. Last year we did not have to fight the bugs. But do not let us believe that they are all dead.

D. H. THING. Kennebec County, Me.

# Shovels for Stable Work.

Shovels are a very necessary tool on the farm and in the stable, and there should be a variety of them for different kinds of work, as a shovel of one pattern can hardly be expected to do all kinds of work, and it will be a saving of time and strength to have the best of their kind and those adapted to the work to be done.

During a large part of the year there is a call for their use in the stable, not once a

day, but two or three times. This means considerable work on the average farm. It should be so managed that it can be performed in the most convenient and comfortable manner.

too old to learn.

This idea has been lately brought particularly to notice in the use of a new shovel for the purpose in cleaning the stable. It is nothing more than the kind so much used in shoveling snow-not the wooden ones-and was found to answer an excellent purpose. It is light, well balanced, and with it one-half more work can be done than with the shovel commonly ton market many years. A man of rare judgment and great discrimination as to the used. The shovel is larger, the sides turn-

> It may not last quite so long as a heavy and in most cases, particularly on a cement floor, will hardly last more than one year. Brother farmers give it a trial and see if it does not work satisfactorily.

Franklin County, Vt. E. R. Towle.

# Germany's Trade.

Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, in a recent report says: "Under the familiar headline, 'Another American Danger,' the agrarian and conservative press in Germany is commenting somewhat demurely on the unprecedented influx of American apples this season. There is not a fruit store or hardly a market fruit stall or retail grocery shop in Berlim or its suburbs that does not display as a prime attraction one or more barrels of Baldwins, Pippins, or other standard varieties, surmounted by a placard bearing the legend 'Echte Ameri-Not only this, but wagons piled with the same attractive merchandise patrol the outlying streets and peddle the American fruit at the uncommonly low price of 20 plennigs (5 cents) per pound. This, at a time when ordinary cooking apples grown in Germany and Austria retail for from 6 to cents per pound.

"American apples have generally arrived in excellent condition, showing that American fruit growers and dealers have greatly improved their methods of picking and sking for export. The point is proven that, given a good, sound apple crop in the United States, the standard varieties can be exported with entire safety, in ordinary ventilated barrels, without any of the elaborate and more or less costly paper wrappings that are used in putting up apples of choice quality from France, Italy and the Tyrol. Much is also doubtless due to shipping in properly cool and ventilated steam

The general tenor of agrarian press comment on the present Yankee apple invasion is that it proves the inadequacy both of the German home-grown fruit supply and of the existing import duty rate to protect the farmers of the Fatherland from this fatal competition. To this is usually added the fervent hope that these colossal importations will not result in filling the orchards of Germany with the San Jose scale.

"Official statistics show that in 1900 Germany imported 124,874 tons of fresh apples; roomy quarters. Sunlight certainly tells tons and 5835 tons, respectively. This year exports to Germany. If the trade is vigorously pushed and judiciously manag

Butter and Cheese Steady.

Prices and conditions remain about as last stated. Fresh creamery and dairy receipts are rather light and quality is mostly ordinary as is to be expected at this time of year. Sales would not be difficult were it not for the large stocks of storage butter, to say nothing of the various imitations and substitutes. The supply of dairy butter is light, quality not very high and prices mostly nominal, no heavy sales having come to notice. Fresh-made creamery an dairy in boxes is selling as well as anything at present, being in steady demand and prices strongly maintained.

Lower prices would no doubt result in exports sufficient to relieve the market, but exporters say present quotations are considerably too high.

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as quiet, with prices in buyers' favor. In the face of continued heavy arrivals from the Antipodes receivers have hard work to maintain present values. Finest Danish, 231 to 241 cents. Finest Australian and New Zealand, 21 to 22 cents. Finest Canadian, 20 to 21 cents. Finest Russian, 18 to 19 cents. Under grades in liberal supply. The little American arriving meets with little favor at very irregular prices. Cheese markets are firm, with prices somewhat bigher, and in sellers' favor. Finest American and Canadian, 114 to 12 cents.

The cheese market shows little if any change in the general features. Local and out-or-town dealers are still showing fair interest, mostly in good, choice grades from 11 cents to 113 to 113 cents, though there is some call for fancy fall-made cheese at 12 cents. While the feeling is steady to firm holders are inclined to meet the demand promptly in view of the comparatively large available stocks, and there is little if any indication of any early improvement in prices. Some lots of late-made cheese are still coming in, and the demand at the moment is rather slow, though exporters are making some inquiries which may lead to furthur business later on. Skims are in fair request from home-trade dealers and exporters, and the feeling is fairly steady.

#### Connecticut Dairy Meeting.

Farmers and dairymen were well repre sented at the twenty-third annual meeting of the State dairy association, in Hartford, Ct., Jan. 20. President E. C. Birge opened the session.

"Such meetings should help a man to do the best he can with what he has got," said Mr. Birge, "not to fill him with ideas too big for his circumstances. This meeting has failed of its object to you if it causes you to rush off and invest in some machinery out of all proportion to the business you are doing, because such a machine has been recommended for a business two or three times as big as yours. It has failed of its object to you, perhaps, if you go home and destroy a good, serviceable building for one which might undoubtedly be better if you were obliged to build anew. The American-brimming over with progressive ideas -does not need to go to the ant to learn wisdom so much as he needs to go to the Italian or the Russian Jew to relearn the thrift of our ancestors, from which we are drifting away. They cannot conceive the possibility of spending money until it has been earned, yet no one calls either of these classes failures at business.

Said secretary J. B. Noble.: "We have in Connecticut at present over 130,000 cows producing seventy million gallons of milk; we are making about 8,500,000 pounds of butter. It may seem quite small when compared with the great dairy States of the West, but it means a great deal to the dairymen of Connecticut. The great question comes to us now, Are we doing the dairymen are ready to answer No! With our rapidly growing cities, furnishing the best market in the world for all dairy products, there is surely an opportunity for more thorough and intensified work along dairy lines. We cannot compete with the great West in quantity as a State, but we can stand the forefront as far as quality in milk and butter is concerned. We can produce as high-grade milk and make as fine butter as any State in the Union, and the business can be carried on much more extensively than at present. Right here the influence of the dairymen's association should be felt. It can be made a greater power than ever before in aiding to carry on this work. Its influence should reach out into every part of the State as an educational power.

In Professor Hill's talk on progressive dairying the opinion was expressed that milking would eventually come into general use. Commissioner H.O. Averill de scribed an outbreak of malignant catarrh among the cattle of Representative Lyman of Middlefield last month

Mr. Averill gives the following advice for health in the cow stables: Admit as much sunlight as possible into

the stable. Whitewash the walls, ceilings and stanch-

ions at least once every year. Use commonsense about turning cows out from a warm bern to stay out in inclement

Make every cow in the herd occupy the

same stall every time. Cleanse and disinfect thoroughly after

removing a tuberculous animal.

When you discover symptoms of tuberculosis in any animal in your herd promptly call a veterinarian or report the case to the commissioner and have the animal exam-

According to ideas advanced by Prof. E. H. Jenkins, linseed meal is one of the richest, most palatable and safest dairy foods on the market. It is rich in protein keeps the bowels free, and gives a sleek

"Forage Crops" was the subject of an illustrated address by Clarence B. Lane, assistant chief of the dairy division of the United States Agricultural Department. He said that feed enough for a cow for a year could be raised on an acre.

The following officers were elected: Pres ident, E. C. Birge, Westport; Vice-President, H. O. Daniels, Middletown; Treasurer, B. C. Patterson, Torrington; Direc tors, H. O. Averill, Washington Depot: H. W. Andrews, Brookfield; Charles T. Davis. Middletown, and Harry T. Miner, Vernon. The directors who hold over from last year are C. B. Pomeroy, Jr., Willimantic; J. G. Schwink, Jr., Meriden; L. W. Stark, Lebanon, and J. B. Walker of Windsor Locks. who succeeds Charles L. Tuttle.

The butter and cheese exhibits were of Bent, an expert from Boston, to highly

nade by private dairies, prize \$100; W. H. Geer, Lebangn, score ninety-seven. Granulated butter, Winsted Creamery first prize, \$5; Windsor Creamery, secon \$3; Allen M. Griswold, third, \$3. Class 4-Butter for market, Tunxis Creamery, first prize, \$12; Daniels Brothers, second, \$8; P. N. Strong, third, \$5. Class 5—Cheese: Mrs. G. F. Donglass, Collinsville, first prize, \$6; F. C. Ives, second, \$4. Class 6— Neutobatel cheese, N. S. Stevens, first prize, \$5. Class 7—Butter from herd of registered cows, Hillside Farm, first, \$10.

#### Agricultural.

Hay Trade Rather Quiet.

The hav market during the past week has been dull and in some cities somewhat de-pressed on account of limited buying and considerable surplus on hand. Railroads are having considerable difficulty in handling the various shipments, on account of the abundance of other freight. It is not believed that shipments are especially heavy from country points. At Boston the surplus is getting somewhat reduced and dealers look for more favorable conditions oon. The extreme high price of straw has attracted numerous shipments and prices are a little easier. Receipts were 292 carloads, including seventy-four carloads for export. These figures are rather light for the season. New York reports supply in demand fairly well balanced, trade moderately ac tive, and deliveries hindered by snow and bad weather. Receipts for the week were somewhat over five thousand tons, as compared with eight thousand tons a year ago for the corresponding week. There is quite an embargo in the New York Central & Erie roads, and not much hay has been coming in of late over those lines. Prices are held steady, but unless the receipts increase quotations may go up a fraction

Notes from Southern Truck Regions Growers at Roseland, La., are thinking of raising winter strawberries by the aid of irrigation. Water is obtained mostly from wells, and is now used mostly for winter cabbages, lettuce and other half-hardy vege tables.

Latest reports from southern Florida indicate as far south as Dade County about one-third of the crop was destroyed, but many of the young vines escaped. The badly frosted areas are being replanted. In some of the Southern coast counties the damage was about fifty per cent., and further north the loss was still greater

Cuban products are attracting consider able attention, especially tomatoes, which promise to be of better quality than ever before, owing to the skill of American growers who have recently entered the industry. It is thought two hundred thousan crates of vegetables will probably reach the Northern market from Cuba the present

French vegetables have been selling quite freely in New York the past week. The cauliflower from France has been bringing

Potatoes in Good Demand.

Prices are well sustained, with tendency still upward. The stock of potatoes re maining in the farmers' hands, in the Middle and Central States, is still very large, according to all reports, probably much larger than at the same time last year. Buyers in New York State are reported to be offering 70 cents, with farmers moderately anxious to sell at that price. On Long Island the going wholesale price at various points is in the neighborhood of \$1 per bushel, but trade has not been very brisk on account of the severe weather. In Michigan the going price is about 65 cents. The general tendency of prices at all points is upward. The demand for Maine-seed po we can? I believe that we all as are that the plantings will be heavy next spring, especially in the South, as Southern growers are expecting higher prices next summer. Orders have recently been received by Aroostook farmers for sample lots of potatoes to be shipped to the governments of China, South Africa and Australia. The orders were for eighteen-barrel lots to each country, and some of the finest potatoes raised last season have been shipped. It thought that a considerable trade will be developed in this direction. Aroostook County raises about four million bushels of fine potatoes yearly, and ships about seventy-five per cent, of the crop to various parts of the United States, some of the shipnents being to Texas, Florida and the far

# The Apple Situation.

Supplies of choice apples in Boston mar ket are moderate, and demand is equal to stock on hand for best lots. Those injured by cold or otherwise inferior are harder to sell, but demand for all grades may be called fair. The best Baldwins in now are from New York State and Maine, and top quotations are \$3.25, compared with \$2.50 for choice Massachusetts stock. These are for cold-storage lots. Most cellar-stored lots at great saver of labor, and I think it is sure to this season are scarcely equal to best coldstored fruit.

B. Newhall: "Quality pays; style pays still better; and both together best of all; you growers know it, but possibly we dealers realize it even more fully. For instance, we were getting at one time in the same carload, apples which were selling at the rate of \$9 per barrel, and not enough to go around, and those which sold at \$1.50. and slow at that-both called No. 1, both sound, but the former of higher flavor, high color, perfect as to shape and in an attractive package, finely packed; the latter sound, but dall and uninviting in color, of poor flavor and in a slovenly looking package and poorly packed. We sold Seckel pears at \$8 and \$2 per barrel last fall on the same day, and we got full price on both. It was quality and style that made the difference Not once, but many times, we have sold apples of fancy varieties, sound and freshly received the same day, at \$2 and at \$10 per barrel. Few shippers realize the value of just a little of nature's tinting on the skin of an apple, or how slight a difference in this line will mean a difference of from 50 cents to \$1 per barrel in the price. Quality pays. Choose your variety wisely, take pains with your orchard treatment, study the market's needs, but above all, cultivate style in fruit packing and package, and when to this style you add quality, you have a combination that will sell fruit at prices that will often surprise you."
The monthly report of the International

Apple Shippers Association, dated Jan. 6. gives the number of barrels of apples in the cellars and cold-storage houses of the ent quality to cause the judge, Orrin United States, Canada and Nova Scotia at Bent, an expert from Boston, to highly commend their excellence. His awards were as follows: Class 1—Butter made by creameries, prize \$120; Ned's Brook Creamery, Canton, score  $97\frac{1}{2}$ . Class 2—Butter with the members in his report which a man is likely to become rich, but "The past season has been one of the best, and in some ways the best ever seen by market gardeners in New England."

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The market-garden business is not one in which a man is likely to become rich, but appointment of the postoffice at best, and in some ways the best ever seen by market gardeners in New England."

The market-garden business is not one in which a man is likely to become rich, but appointment of the observatory, connecting the observatory, connecting the observatory connectin 3,452,508. Dealers consider this last report



From "The Heart of Hyacinth." Copyright, 1903, by Harper & Brothe.

that the decrease in the stocks compared with last year at the same period is 611,661 barrels.

Boston is credited with 37,769 barrels compared with 102,000 barrels last year, and New York with 140,000, compared with 175. 000 last year. Chicago 420,000 barrels, com pared with 435,500 last year. Canada, including Nova Scotia, 458,000, which is fully one hundred thousand barrels more than last year, owing to the enormous crop of Nova

The Gardeners at W. W. Rawson's.

The somewhat stormy weather did not prevent a large attendance of gardeners at W. W. Rawson's Arlington farm Saturday. Jan.23. The occasion was one of the regular meetings of the association, some of which are this season being held at the establishments of members. The day was also President Rawson's fifty-seventh birthday anniversary, which in part accounted for the invitation and for the nice little collation served later in the afternoon.

The visitors spent sometime viewing the numerous greenhouses, most of which this season are filled with lettuce. The crop was in excellent condition for the season but in some places the effect of the ex tremely unfavorable weather of the past four weeks was shown in the backward growth and the prevalence of rot. The visitors agreed that the winter, with its cold, changeable and stormy weather, had been an unusually difficult season for hothouse reported steady and in some cases tending crops. The illustration shows the "big house," over six hundred feet long, and tatoes continues, but some shipments have filled with half-grown lettuce. Later in G. E. Stone of Amherst endorsed to a de-

The feature of the indoor meeting was president W. W. Rawson's paper on "The Future of Market Gardening," as follows: Many changes are going on in the way of cultivation of plants as well as variety. The seasons are not so reliable, and it is be coming more difficult each year to grow crops, except in greenhouses, the year round. It is thirty years since greenhouses were installed in this section, and since that time the increase in the number of greenhouses in use for vegetable culture has been remarkable. Improvements are constantly being made in heating, ventilating and fertilizing methods, and with the applications of electricity to the soil and various methods of sterilization, and more use of electric lights, much greater im provement will be made in quality and

quantity of the crops. "The saving of labor is now the principal roblem in market gardening. In fact, it is the largest expense in either greenhouse of field with any crop. With the advent of new machinery from time to time, labor will be reduced, and heat from electricity or gas will save not only labor in handling fuel, but will cut the fuel bill also. I am looking forward to the electric plow as a

"In the future several firms may combine under one management, and every one knows that a large business can be oper ated more cheaply in proportion than s small one. With the future also come the possibilities of the wireless telephone the flying machine, the rain-making ma chine, to prevent long droughts, and the electric auto as a means of transportation Another possibility in the way of convey ances would be private electric street cars to be loaded at the greenhouse and shipped direct to market, thus saving much hand

"The prevention of insects in the soil and on plants is now an object of deep study, and the solution is sure to come soon The extension of the building districts in gradually driving the market gardener farther from his market, and expenses of operation of farms at a distance will be ome much greater, without better modes of cultivation and conveyance. There is ifference, too, in the class of men engaged in the market-gardening business. The foreign element is creeping in, especially the Italians, whose entire families work upon the farms. Many of these Italians are now engaging in business for themselves and some of the largest orders (\$600) taken this year at a Boston seed store was from

an Italian. " For success in market gardening, there is needed a good school education, a good business education, and perhaps a partial ollege course, so that the elements and natures of plants, as well as seasons and quantities, may be fully understood. But nost of all is needed practical experience.
"The past season has been one of the

regarding the omission of many points he may become well off, and he may feel which should be reported. The report shows that he is doing some good by producing something. Money that we work for doe us more good. The man who earns his oney is more careful how he spends it. Market gardening needs brains, capital

and labor. The young gardener should have a good school and business education, and at least a practical college training and should complete his preparation by practical experience with a good gardener. Mr. B. F. Ware of Clifton told in an en-

agriculture during recent years. The de mand was more than equal to the sup-ply, and the farmer could furnish all the duce he wished according to his ability. 'We farmers feed the world," said Mr. Ware, "and ought to get some credit for it." the work that had been accomplished by the market gardeners association in set tling the box question, the swill question and the use of South Market street. It has been a help to every one in the business and he believed it was much to the advan tage of gardeners to be united from a busi ness standpoint. Captain Strange of Stone ham endorsed Mr. Wellington's good opin ion of the association's good work. He thought the day was near at hand when much of the produce would reach the city by electric cars, but the markets would need to be removed to a point more convenient for surrounded Lee, fortunately completed the such a service. The subject of education writing of his reminiscences some time besuch a service. The subject of education for gardening was discussed along the line of President Rawson's allusion to the matter. Capt. E. N. Pierce thought the boys were being spoiled by too much education. or by education of the wrong kind. Prof. gree the opinion that a practical training fought in many of the most important e for a business career. Too much schooling might educate some of the commonsense out of a boy. He had spent six years in technical schools in addressed so many Northern gatherings, this country and three years abroad, but found his ten years of subsequent experience among the market gardeners had been of equal importance with his school education. After some further discussion the meeting was adjourned to Feb. 6 at the rooms in the Produce Exchange. On Feb. 20 the association will meet at the farm of E. N. Pierce, Waltham (Waverley station.) About seventy gardeners attended the Arlington

Grain Prices Well Sustained.

No very threatening war news has arrived lately, and a fair chance appears for a peaceful outcome in the far East. The wheat market, however, has not declined except for short periods. The market ems to be at present somewhat under the influence of the large speculators who buy and sell according to theories and scheme of their own which may have little to do with the usual considerations of supply and demand. Perhaps the Armours or othe leaders are buying to make a corner. If so, prices would stay up awhile or advance But the thousands of farmers who are holding back their wheat for just such a chance would probably rush into market and smash the corner after a short time. No doubt there is a large amount of wheat still in growers' hands. Apart from war possibilities the prices seem fully as high as warranted by the general situation.

There is still much complaint of the bad condition of new corn. A leading New York house stopped buying forward from the West any No. 3 corn or grades under contract last week unless on orders, except kiln dried, as the condition is so poor they fear trouble when warm weather comes This same house has advices from southern Illinois that there is very little dry corn from there, as the steady cold weather has not allowed the corn to thaw out and dry as it does in freezing and drying weather which we usually have in winter.

—Brazilians are great coffee drinkers. Numerous cups are drunk each day by the average man and woman. The beverage is made very strong and very sweet. It produces an exhilaration of a more intense and lasting kind than been Those addicted to this habit become very rest-less, and scarcely able to sit still or stand still, even for a moment.

They cut an old-time pine down in Sanger vil e, Me., recently. The tree was 147 feet tall, six feet through at the base, and ran up sixty feet before there was a limb. It will be used for

-- On the loftiest mountain in Germany, the Zugspitze, in the Bavarian Alps, 9725 feet a sea level, is an important meteorological observatory, which is occupied all the year round, but in winter i-cut off from communication with the lower earth because of storms that destroy the telergaph and telephone lines. Recently a wireless telegraph installation has been made at the

### Literature.

From the diary and correspondence of Mary Phinney (Baroness von Olnhausen) James Phinney Munroe has selected material for a book which gives the experience of a hospital nurse in the American civil war and Franco-German War-a book which is a veritable human document, and all the more interesting because of the fact that the writers of the memoirs never intended them for publication. Mary Phinney was a typical New England girl, who, after the leath of her father, was compelled to earn her own living. She first worked in the mills at Dover, N. H., and then at Manches-ter, and in the latter city she met Gustav A. Olnhausen, a chemist, employed in the mills, and the two were married. This German democrat, because of his political views, left his native lapd and title and came to America. He died three years after his marriage, and Mary von Olnhausen, then in her forty-third year, was thrown on To pass on to her civil war experiences, we find her at work as a nurse, first at the

Morehead City, N. C. She gives us first-

hand accounts of the treatment of Union soldiers, the inefficiency of doctors and nurses and the lack of proper supplies. She had a great fondness for Massachusetts soldiers and a cordial hatred for the 'rebels." Arriving at Morehead City, she writes: " After the corruption and constant fusses of the Mansion House, ruled by unscrapulous cooks and a more unscrupulous steward, one can't describe the peace of this hospital." Again she writes: "It seems good to have Massachusetts men sick; but most all are too well to be interesting." . . . "Yesterday they brought me a wounded rebel, not wounded by fighting, but in making shingles or something. He cut his hand fearfully, and the artery was entirely severed. It's pretty tedious to have to sit all day looking at the very dirtiest paw you ever saw. He is so frightened about himself. This and the nigger who was shot, all for love, are the only wounds I've had to dress, so I am forgetting all I knew." This faithful nurse was afterwards stricken with yellow fever, and after she partially recovered she was brought to Lexington. Returning to Morehead City in December, 1864, she remained there until the following April, when she was transferred to Beaufort, and afterwards to Smithville, N. C. After the need of her services had passed, she with the other volunteer nurses, who worked under the supervision of Miss Dix for twelve dollars per month, were honorably discharged. In 1870 when the Franco-Prussian War thusiastic way of the improved position of broke out. Mrs. Von Olnhausen studied German and hastened to Germany to offer her services, and her faithful work was not nnrewarded. When Prince Henry came to this country he noticed the Iron Cross which Mrs. Von Olnhausen wore at a reception to him, and accordingly he paid her special Mr. J. Wellington of Belmont alluded to attention. She died at Lexington, April, 1902, after a most noteworthy career. The book is one of inspiration for all who read it, especially those women who think they have no place in the world. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50 net.)

Gen. Robert E. Lee, the commander-inchief of the Confederate army, died without having left a record of his achievements written by his own hand, a fact which has been a source of regret, not only by his own army and the South, but by all students of the civil war. Gen. John B. Gordon, one of the most distinguished of the generals who fore his death, which occurred this month, and we have here as impartial an account of the sectional strife as it is possible for an active participant to write General Gordon was peculiarly fitted to write of the civil war. He not only since the days of the rebellion he had come in close contact with Union soldiers, and that any sectional prejudice had long since disappeared. He was a graphic writer telling in a few words the whole story of battle, and giving us besides considerable new light on military movements. But it is the personal element which so absorbs the attention of the reader. General Gordon wrote of what he saw and experienced. He ventured his opinions frequently, and if we do not always agree with him, we certainly respect his conclusions.

His views of the merits of the struggle are of first interest. In presenting them he adopted the sentiments expressed by Adlai E. Stevenson at the dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga: "Here, in the dread tribunal of last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right as God gave them to see the right." He opened his reminiscences with the beginning of the war, when he was chosen captain of a com pany of mountaineers, known as the "Rac coon Roughs," and he has told us of his inability to interest the governor of Georgia, his own State, in his little command. Ther he took his men to Alabama, and there he oined a State regiment, became major and started with his soldiers for the war. General Gordon has pointed out mishaps and mistakes of the Confederates in the first great battle of the war,—Bull Run,—as well as narrating the flight of the Union army. He has taken us through the Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, as it is called, and then he has an interesting chapter on fatalism among soldiers, giving us some examples of prophetic foresights and accurate predic tions of death. Antietam, he considered, of ourse, a practical Southern victory, inasmuch as McClellan failed to accomplish his purpose. He has told of the good fellowship between the Union and Confederate soldiers, and the gradual disappearance of personal hatred as the war progressed.

His chapter on Gettysburg is one of the most important. He blames Longstreet for not carrying out Lee's orders to make early orning attacks on the Union forces and thus gain advantages which were impossi ble to obtain later in the day. He has defended Meade from the attacks to which he was subjected from officials at Washington for not following hot after Lee's retreating army. The latter, he says, was ready to give battle to Meade at any time, despite the fact the men in gray were headed across the Potomac niver after the memorable Northern victory. For Grant he has only praise, although he naturally regards Lee as the greatest general of the war. Sheridan he had no love for, and the great fame which this dashing cavalry leader attained at Cedar Creek, at the expense of General Wright, was due, he asserts, to Confederate General Early's mistakes. Sher-

ALLEN'S Best Cough Medicine LUNG Safe, Sure, Prompt

man's march from Atlanta to the Sea was a sore spot for the author, althoughhe admired Sherman personally. This is undoubtedly one of the best books yet written, giving us a bird's-eye view of the great war, together with the human side. It will be read with avidity by North and South alike. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons

Price, \$3.00 net.) This is the third volume of lyries from the pen of one of America's most industrious poets, Bliss Carman, written under the general title of "Pipes of Pan." The selec-tions in the book under consideration are called "Songs of the Sea Children."

These are the little songs The wild sea children sang When the first golden arch of light From rim to zenith sprang. Ma back raced overl rubs are li refree of gr

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Thus opens the prelude which furnishes the key-note to the general theme of Mr. Carman's motif. He sings of the children not only of the sea but the land, of the spring-time and the harvest moon, of the summer and the winter, but throughout the ook there runs too much of the maturity life rather than the birth. But Mr. Carman's work is too well known to warrant Mansion House, Alexandria, and later at any strictures because he has failed to casure up to the greater poets. There are many who will read with admiration such verses as these:

O wind and stars, I am with you know And ports of day, goodby! When my captain love puts out to sea His mariner am I.

I set my shoulder to the prow, And launch from the pebbly shore, The tide pulls out, and hints of time Blow in from the cool sea floor

My sheering sail is a swift white wing Crowding the gloom with haste; I seud through the large and solemn world, And skim the wan grey waste.

Those who enter into the spirit of the author are sure to find much that will ap peal to them in this volume, with its appropriate green decorations. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.

### Popular Science.

-A still unexplained effect of the electric light somewhat resembles mild sunburn and sun-stroke. The heat of the electric are employed stroke. The near of the electric arc employed in the reducing furnace is so concentrated that it melts steel like tallow, but the thermometer a dozen yards away is searcely affected. Even at this distance from the heat, however, persons experience a burning of the face and other exposed skin much like that produced by intensely hot sunshine. The skin becomes deeply bronzed. and there is temporary blindness in natural light with painin the eyes, followed by headache and

-The N-rays of R. Blondlot should interest us especially because they are so common about us. They were discovered while the light from a Welsbach burner was being concentrated by a quartz lens on a sulphide of calcium screen, the lens causing the luminosity of the screen to persist after the light was removed. They are now known to exist not only in the incandescent gas, but also in the ordinary gas flame burning without a chimney, and in the radiation from a redhot plate of silver or tale, and they excite radioactivity in various substances, such as a plate of lead The invisible rays can be detected by the slight increase of luminosity of a phosphorescent screen or of a very small gas flame. These rays seem to be given off by the human body, and D'Arsonval has shown that a screen of platinoevanide of barium, made slightly lum radium, lights up on approach to a muscle, and is so sensitive that it can show the course of a nerve under the skin.

—In late experiments of Jensen, isolated

cancer cells retained their vitality for eighteen lays at 1° to 3° C., twelve days at room temperature, and perished in twenty-four hours at body temperature. Bright light was rapidly destruct

ve, as was also carbolic acid.

Oxygen has been obtained from liquid air by distillation, the nitrogen passing off hrst and the last ten per cent. being about ninety per cent oxygen. The oxygen volatilizes first, but also condenses while the nitrogen is still in gaseous form, and M. Georges Claude has devised a new apparatus in which a partially frozen stream of air is made to return against fresh air, when i gives up nitrogen and takes oxygen. One end of the apparatus is thus made to give out nearly pure nitrogen and the other nearly pure oxygen, 1200 cubic feet of ninety-two per cent. oxygen per hour having been obtained

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President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Hough ton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Regis-try, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

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Life Membership, \$25. Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxie, as bove, who will furnish all information and blanks above, who will turnish an interference of the control of the cont

# Ayrshire Breeders' Association

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Secretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon. Vt.
Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.
Blanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshire
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Stable, good for 34 cows, price, \$1.50 per 168 flows,
for extending pedigree to five generations of the
Stable, good for 34 cows, price, \$1.50 per 168 flows,
for extending pedigree to five generations of the
All the above may be obtained from the excelerafree for Registering,—To Members, all for each
entry of animals under two years old, and \$25 cach for animals over two years old. Transfers, \$25 cach each,
Lupilcate certificates of either entry or transfer \$5
conts each. Double the above amounts in each case
to Non-Members.
Herd Books, Vulme I to 14, may be obtained from
the Treasurer—\$2.25 cach, postage paid.

#### American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-8 W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK

Secretary—J. J. Hemingway.
Blanks for Registering and Transferring deres?
Cattle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests of Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charge upon application to the Secretary.
Fees for Registering: To non-members, 22 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, 21 each head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, 31 each. Imported animals, 323.
Transfers are recorded free, if presented within 96 days from date of delivery. Transfers presented after 90 days, 31 each.
Price of Herd Register, 31 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all less received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1886, 22 per volume. Private Herd Record, 350 pages, cloth, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, 150 pages, fexible leather, 50 cents.
Volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1888, to July B.
1892, 31. Club giving full rules to be fol-

The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfers, mailed free on application.

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut.
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R. Lilburn, Emerald Grove, Wis., breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Established 1882. Also registered Shetland ponies.

Chester Whites. A fine lot of March pigs. Pairs and tries not abb.
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Many a peculiar sight one sees on horseback. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much overheated. The saddle with its weight mbs the back. Under the bridle and straps are little sore and chafed spots. Soothe and refresh by the use of Glosserine. Article of great value in a stable.

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Valuable Plymouth Rocks.

The male was the first winner at New York show and is one of the thirty-seven winbreed valuable for market poultry at any age; also the narrow and close together barring, running in rings about the bird, which the best fancy market now desires. These qualities are also seen in the illustra-



FIRST AT NEW YORK SHOW.



A WINNER AT NEW YORK.

tion of pullet in an almost ideal degree. She, also, was one of our winners at New

Our lines bred by us for the past fifteen years have been first winners at the best national shows in this country, and our shipments extend to Canada, West Indies, Mexico, England, Spain and Africa. In fact, our lines are the richest producing in New York first winning males of any in America, \$100 being a common price received for our stock. BRADLEY BROS. Lee, Mass.

# Orr's Poultry Keeping.

"There's lots in Orr's talk if you can only sift it," said the master of Ohio State Grange. I enclose you the salient points of an hour's address before the Ohio State Farmers Institute last week. Mr. T. E. Orr of Orange County, N. Y., is secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry Association and was recently appointed superintendent of the poultry division of the St. Louis Exposition.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

The average farmer will hardly tolerate the hen, so said Mr. Orr; too small pota-toes for him. He will have no part or lot in the matter. The only interest he will deign to show is when handling it at the table. prepared by his wife. Yet there is no more profitable industry on the farm than that of poultry raising, and many who enter upon stock breeding must be supported by the wife and hen until well launched in the business.

I would not advise a farmer over forty years old to forsake a successful line of business to enter into poultry raising. One should begin young and grow up with the business. He must have a taste for it, be an enthusiast. He must study the best methods of feeding and of marketing his product. No one can advise another as to the breed he shall choose. That must be a matter of individual selection. There should be an ideal in mind, and a constant effort to approach that ideal.

EVEN UP THE PRODUCT. Aim to increase quality and quantity. The average number of eggs per hen in Pennsylvania was seventy-one, in Ohio eighty four. This indicates that there are any expensive boarders in our flocks. Aim to double quantity of eggs by increasing the laying capacity of the hen. Dispense with the crazy-quilt flock of all colors, shapes and sizes. Select a flock of grade of one color, uniform in size and shape. Then cross with the best sire you are able to get, from a line that has the qualities you desire firmly fixed. One is

find good market in the fancy trade. A man in the Hudson-river Market sells freshly laid eggs, getting five cents per dozen above the highest market price. His product is uniform in size and color, clean. and each egg is stamped with the name of grower and the date of laying. He guaran-tees his eggs, and, if one in a bunch is poor, he furnishes all the eggs the consumer uses that month, free. On my own farm 1 have been getting from forty to fifty cents per dozen for clean guaranteed eggs, which bear date of laying and name of farm and pro-

THE PROFITABLE HEN

must consume and digest large quantities of food. A five-pound pullet, five or six months old, should have consumed in a year ten, twelve, sixteen times her weight in food, at a cost of about eighty cents. Eggs, on an average, are worth about sixteen cents per pound, eight eggs to a pound. I am willing to feed food at one cent a pound to get eggs at sixteen cents a pound. This is a 16 to 1 proposition that I like to preach. A good hen ought to be made to produce 240 eggs per year, for thirty pounds. Most of the feed can be grown on the farm. Most hens get too much corn, especially when they follow cattle and swine. The following proportion of cereals is good: To one bushe ning males at New York shows. He shows add six bushels oats, four bushels wheat, the compact, meaty form, which makes the ten bushels bran. Use an abundance of skinmilk. Indeed, one of the secrets of uccess with egg production is the generous use of milk.

THE FIVE G'S. There are five "G's" necessary to suc-

First G-Grains, including kaffir corn, orghum, corn, oats, wheat, sunflower seed Second G -Greens, such as beets, turnips, onions and cabbage, the two latter to be used sparingly, as they taint eggs. Celery is good. Clover hay is excellent food. Cut the hay at 9 A. M.; the same evening harvest in gunny sacks and haul to barn. Dump out each day until dry, but do not remove from sacks till ready to use it, then out it with cutting knives into one-fourth-

inch lengths and feed to poultry.

Third G—Grits. This is very essential, as upon them depends the grinding of food. If you would know the work of grits go to your nenhouse some night, put your ear to the door and listen to the steady, low grind, grind of the grits as they render food fit to be assimilated. Oysters and bone are not grit. Sharp gravel is fair. The best I can get comes from New Hampshire and costs me \$4 per ton and \$4 for transportation.

Fourth iG-Gravy. This is the dressing for the others as well as a valuable food. One of the principal gravies is cut bone and fibrin of beef, costing from two to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. If one has a small flock and is very wasteful the table scraps will answer. The dust bath is very essential.

Fifth G—Gumption. Upon this hingest

much of the success of poultry breeding. HOUSING AND GENERAL CARE.

A word as to the important matter of housing. The hens must be kept dry, have ample floor and breathing space, fresh air, ventilation without draughts. In building aim for comfort, cleanliness and convenience. I like a house twelve feet wide, 4 feet high at back, 51 feet in front. In building houses always aim to keep them very low at the back. At 21 feet above the floor is a dropping board, and six inches above this the roosts. I have tried all numbers of hens, from forty to a house, down to twelve, and find that twenty-four to a house is the most profitable. True, we get more eggs with twelve to a house, but at increased

Finally, select the breed you like best, feed generously and wisely, keep dry, warm, and out of draughts, supply with an abundance of pure water, grits and a dust bath, find a good market, and rest assured that you will have a profitable and pleasant business that will yield far more than dairy or stock farming. MARY E. LEE.

The Vermont Poultry Show.

The first week in January, the annual State exhibition of poultry was held in St. Albans. This was the second year in succession that the exhibit has been held in this place. The display was large and of most excellent quality.

There were some seven hundred entries, and about all breeds and kinds, useful and ornamental, must have been represented. The exhibit was not confined to Vermont, but other States and Canada were represented. Indeed, the larger part of water fowl, or at least those taking the eading prizes, were from Canada.

Another thing that impressed the writer was the many varieties of white birds, which would seem to indicate the favor in which this color is held, or is it merely incidental to other qualities? There were white geese, turkeys and ducks, while of fowls there was a still greater variety. The White Plymouth Rocks and the White Wyandottes have quite a resemblance, being of large size and magnificent looking birds. Besides there were the White Leghorns, which still hold their own with the Brown as egg producers.

All of the old standard breeds appeared to be represented, and along with them some new ones. The barred Plymouth Rocks were especially fine, and their peculiar plumage indicated the family to which they belonged. The Bramahs and Cochins, those old breeds, have not yet gone out of favor, neither have the smaller breeds, as the Hamburgs, Polands, etc.

One of the more recent new breeds was the Rhode Island Reds, of which there was quite an exhibit. Whether these will prove superior to some of the older kinds remains to be seen, but it will help to give a wider field for selection.
Franklin County, Vt. E. R. Towle.

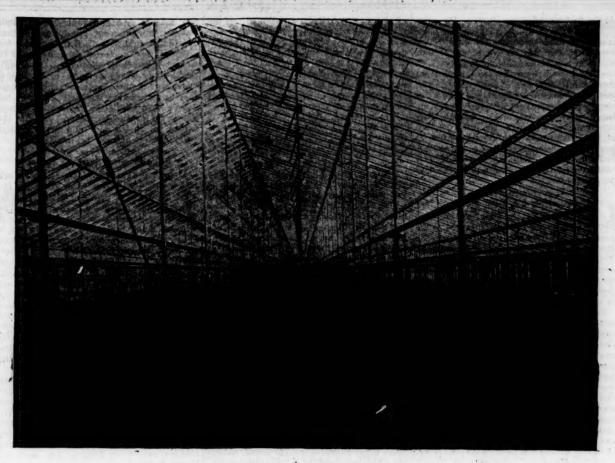
Poultry and Game.

Special report for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The conditions of the mar-ket on poultry, while they have not undergone any very great change, yet the tendency now is for much lighter receipts as the season advances, and probably a little firmer tone to our market and more than likely we shall see a slight advance in prices before the end of the week, or, at least, as early as next week. The supply of poultry from points in New England will be quite limited from now on. Trade will be compelled to use largely the West-ern stock to supply their trade. Fowls are selling actively at 14 to 15 cents for fine stock, and this market would use much heavier shipments than we are now getting at good advantage. Chickens getting at good advantage. Unickens are exercised. Top-crossing increases the power of uniformity. There is far more money in a crate of chickens or inferior quality seem to be insigned in marketing.

GUARANTEED EGGS.

Never put eggs in cold storage, if you want to build up a reputation for fancy want to build up a reputation for fancy goods at fancy prices. A stale egg will not seem to the severage and prices are also in active demand where they of the buyer. It is also unfortunate for the buyer, it is also unfortunate for the buyer, it is also unfortunate for the buyer, who to some extent, may be to blame for it and may have to pay for it next time. The whole Wisconsin crop, thinks Secretary Fitch, could have been good demand, selling at 10½ to 11 cents.

Never put eggs in cold storage, if you want to build up a reputation for fancy goods at fancy prices. A stale egg will not



W. W. RAWSON'S LARGEST HOUSE, WITH CROP OF LETTUCE. Inspected at the meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners, Jan. 23. See descriptive article.

ern stock for their supplies for the next six many cases the grower hung on too long facilities. The first floor is devoted to offices months at least. What few small lots are for higher prices. coming forward are selling at 22 to 23 cents; All buyers part and smaller capon sell from 13 to 18 cents; would pay them better to hold them rather every process. If we brand our packages, than sell under these conditions, although the brand must tell the truth, or trouble if the weather should turn more favorable it is only a question of a short time when we shall see more liberal receipts of eggs and probably lower prices which would necessarily affect the receipts of poultry 1901, were 42,618; for same period in 1902, somewhat, particularly fowls. We look for 29,000; 1903, same period, 54,023. Receipts

Egg Prices Strong.

The supply of tresn eggs is still very moderate. The practical exhaustion of stock in storage has improved the position of fresh receipts, which range rather higher than when last quoted. The severe stormy weather checks both production and ship-ments everywhere. "It all depends on the weather," said one dealer. "The first quarter from which eggs will come in any appreciable quantity will be the Southwest, Kansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory Mild weather there means eggs for the North, and storms mean no eggs. At this time of the year I have seen a decline of 10 cents a dozen in one day, and sometimes there are sentimental declines. The dealers expect an increased supply in a few days, and break the market on nothing. That is not likely to happen this year, however, be-

cause no one has many eggs on hand." Arrivals are moderate at New York and there is a decidedly stronger feeling on all grades. Buyers are taking hold fairly well grades. Buyers are taking hold fairly well a lasting debt of gratitude is due. and seem to need fully as much stock as The wood resources of the hospital were they can find in the market. Advices indithey can find in the market. Advices indi-cate fair supplies in transit at the moment, but extremely cold weather has again ap-but extremely cold weather has again ap-lar the Southwestern producing. but extremely cold weather has again a peared in the Southwestern producing sections, and this causes some speculative holding; prices show an advance of one cent and the market, Thursday, closes strong with an upward tendency. Refrigerator eggs are nearly gone. The few scattering lots now here are generally held at a range of 27 to 29 cents.

# borticultural.

Vermont Horticulture.

At the meeting of the Vermont Horticult ural Society in Burlington, Jan. 20, the president, G. H. Terrill of Morrisville, in the course of his annual address, said "Some things are necessary for successful fruit culture, first of which is, I believe, a love for the work. We need to love the trees and plants that we may watch their growth and train them. We need intelligence that we may know what to do, and when and how to do it. He who succeeds best is the man who uses the most intelligence to see what is before him that he may the better work out a profitable system for himself. We need a knowledge of business so that we may find our markets, put the fruits up in the best shape and put them on the market at the right time.
"Too many of our fruit growers are at

the mercy of the buyers, and when a year like this comes, with a scarcity of barrels, they take advantage and buy at prices barely paying for harvesting. We should guard against this, and here is work for the association." Officers for the ensuing year were elected

as follows: President, G. H. Terrill of Morrisville: Secretary and Treasurer, William Stewart of Burlington; Auditor, Luther Putnam of Cambridge.

Fairly Good Cranberry Season. Most of the crop is out of growers' hands,

although a very few, with good storage facilities, are still holding on. Those Cape Cod growers who sold rather early and go to market ahead of the bulk of the New Jersey crop, came out best, netting at their shipping station \$6.75 to \$7.75 per barrel for early varieties. Secretary Fitch of the Wisconsin Cran-

berry Growers Association reports that the past year has been a fairly prosperous one for Wisconsin cranberry growers. Unlike the previous year, which was a prosperous one for both grower and dealer, the year instanced has been at a considerable beauty. just passed has brought considerable loss

All buyers particularly require that all machinery and methods are frequently inwill overtake us.

Receipts of cranberries in the Boston market for the last three years during September, October, November, December, a strong, active market on poultry for the next six weeks at least."

up to Jan. 1, 1904, have been 25,017 barrels more than last season and 29,525 barrels more than the season before.

George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., just east of the city of Hudson, reports peach buds all dead, while A. A. Marshall at Fitchburg, Mass., reports a majority alive. Reports from Branford, Ct., say buds all dead, while Wallingford and Southington have "plenty left for a crop."

Current Happenings. The twenty-first annual report of the Corporation of the Hospital Cottages for Children of Baldwinville, Mass., shows that this philanthropy is in encouragingly good condition, though it is always needing contribution to carry on its constantly increasing good work. The trustees reported at their last annual meeting that three vacancies existed in their board, owing to the decease of the Hon. Stillman S. Blanchard, the Hon. Rodney Wallace and Dr. L. W. Baker, all gentlemen associated with the hospital since the beginning and of great influence in shaping its course and to whom ing the year, ending Sept. 30, except the occupation of the Raymond farm, to which was removed most of the stock from the nome barn, thus separating the farm work from the more distinctly household routine. and affording the older boys an opportunity to engage somewhat in farm labor. The Boston committee reports that seven hun-dred dollars clear were obtained from the entertainment given in Chickering Hall last January, to which Miss Beatrice Her-ford contributed three monologues, and Mr. Stuart Baird-who took, at short notice, the place of Mr. Sullivan Sargent, who was ill, -two groups of songs. This performance advertised the hospital widely, for a description of the hospital's foundation was printed on the programme, with an appeal for assistance. The hospital tract now includes about three hundred acres, the hilltops being one thousand feet above sea level, presenting an open soil with pine and other groves that with the pastures afford healthful and extensive playgrounds. The hospital treats juvenile patients suffering from epileptic or epileptiform seizures, and others, not feeble minded, who are victims of nervous disorders, children with deformities of various kinds that are likely to require a long treatment, and children who are needing operations or the fitting of supports. Children with contagious

diseases, or who are known to be vicious. are not received. There are a few free beds, but those who are able are expected to pay according to their means, the average cost being from four dollars to five dollars per week, but the income from invested funds and the contributions of charitable people make it possible to offer rates down to three dollars and twenty-five cents per week in cases of necessity. The hospital is supported largely by voluntary conpital is supported largely by voluntary contributions, and, therefore, donations of all kinds are solicited, and particularly of household articles that would be useful in a family. Of course, cash contributions are always acceptable, and they will be expended with wise according to the household with wise according to the household. pended with wise economy, as the hospital gets special discounts from traders where articles are bought in large quantities. The report has illustrations which show delightful surroundings and pleasant retreats for

the young patients. The Young Men's Christian Association of Tarrytown, N. Y., has received a gift of one thousand dollars from Miss Helen Gould, whose country home, Lyndhurst, is in this town. The movement for establishing this society was started by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon of the Dutch Reformed Church of Tarrytown, and the organization soon follows:

a pool and game room and a reading table. coming forward are selling at 22 to 23 ceuts; All buyers particularly require that all In the second story is a library of twelve old tom turkeys at 16 to 17 cents; capons are pie or small berries of three-eighths of an hundred volumes, the gift of Miss Gould. beginning to come in quite freely, and the linch or under be taken out. They are not she has also given an solian for the hall, fancy stock suitable for the highest class of so particular about further grading. This trade ranges from 20 to 22 cents, while slips is more to the advantage of the grower. Our rooms for classes in mechanical drawing, telegraphy and other studies in the rooms ducks are fairly active at 16 cents, and geese, if fancy, from 13 to 14 cents. While hand-picking over is necessary, it should be a neighboring building. More accommodaeggs continue extremely high as they are thorough and not a pretence. Avoid handnow, there is very little inducement for ling as much as possible. We can pick over of the rapid increase in membership of the farmers to sell their fowls; should think it and paw over berries and damage them at society, and as it numbers among its friends such men as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., John D. Archibald and John T. Terry, there

ought to be little diffculty in starting a subscription for a building fund. The association has Saturday night socials and Sunday afternoon talks that are largely attended, and it hopes to soon issue a paper.

The Saunterer.

Some young Brookline friends of mine have been entertaining a rural feminine relative unused to life near a great city, and thinking she would appreciate a change of fare from the hearty diet of bacon and eggs, sausage, doughnuts, and so forth, to which she had been accustomed, planned a table d'hote dinner for her entertainment at one of our fashionable restaurants. As they were returning home from this fine festivity, the guest plaintively remarked that she was hungry, and that there wasn't much pleasure eating when you did not know what you were eating, especially when everything tasted as if it had been flavored with cologne. Evidently a long course

dinner was not in her line. An amusing little comedy, in which a charming young acquaintance of mine played a prominent role, was enacted on an elevated train, one day last week. As the lady entered the crowded car she received a decided and not gentle kick in the shin, and as she looked down to survey the assaulter she was surprised to see a much-embarrassed son of toil struggle to his feet, saying :

"Yer can have my seat if yer want ter."
Who says the age of chivalry has fled?
Here, surely, was a true knight, though his method of offering a courtesy would not be No. 11 PORTLAND STREET found in the guide to polite society.

My wife and I dropped in for a short evening call last night on a nephew and his bride who are cosily ensconced in a pretty apartment not far from town. In the midst of our interesting conversation mutterings were heard from above which gathered in volume until a prolonged howl seemed to come from half a dozen throats. My spouse, who is of timid disposition, sprang to her feet, and my nephew simultaneously exclaimed:

"Don't go, aunty. It's only the Blanks

upstairs playing Pit." I had occasion to reprove a little girl the other day for her misbehavior before company, and in the course of her remarks I

"You will never be an angel unless you are more amiable and less selfish in your actions."

"I don't want to be," was the response. Heaven must be an awful dopy place when you've got to sing hymns all the time and fly about with harps and lyres."

I like my neighbor as myself, but when he shovels the snow off his roof into my front yard I have just had cleaned up at considerable expense, my love is near akin to hate. I don't want to turn to him my other cheek. Such a man made me wade through three feet of snow, more or less, yesterday, and, when I remonstrated, said:
"I wouldn't get cross over a little thing like that, if I were you, brother." I bet dimes to griddle cakes he puts a but-

ton in the contribution box.

—All creamery glassware found to be correct by the Massachusetts official inspectors is marked "Massachusetts Experiment Station" by means of a sand blast. During 1902, there were exam-ined 2344 pieces, of which fifty-six pieces or 2.39

ware put out by them.

—Alonzo Libby, one of the best-known stock breeders in Maine, was found dead in his barn Jan. 14, death having resulted from an attack of heart trouble. He had served as trustee of the Maine State Fair at Lewiston and the Cumberland County Fair, for a time was manager of Rigby Trotting Park and was superintendent of the horse department of the New England fairs at Richy Park.

the highest preceding record for a single month was that of October, 1900, when the total was \$163,380,680.

was that of October, 1900, when the total was \$163,280,680.

—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society will be held at Hartford, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 2-2.

—There are only three "billiou-dollar countries," considered from the standpoint of exportation of domestic products, and they are, in the order of the magnitude of their exports, the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. In the calendar year 1903 the exports of domestic products were: From the United States, \$1,457,565,783 in value; from the United Kingdom, \$1,415,617,552; from Germany the figures for the full year have not been received, but an examination of the figures of the year for which statistics are available justifies an estimate of \$1,200,000,000.

—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society was held last week Wednesday at the State library building, Concord. The following officers were elected: President, C. C. Shaw, Militord; Vice-President, John T. Harvey, Pittsfield; Secretary, W. B. Baker, Oulney, Technical Secretary, W. B. Baker, Oulney, State State State States, W. B. Baker, Oulney, States States States, W. B. Baker, Oulney, States States States, States States, W. B. Baker, Oulney, States States States, States States, W. B. Baker, Oulney, States States S

T. Harvey, Pittsfield; Secretary, W. B. Baker, Quincy; Treasurer, T. N. Hunt, Gilford. George F. Beede of Fremont heads the list of d rectors. Resolutions were passed on the deaths of Capt. E. M. Shaw and Virgil E. Gilman of Nashua. It was voted to hold a winter meeting at some time during February in Winchester. The society has received a silver medal from the New Englan? Pomological Society for its exhibit at the latter society's show in Boston.

—In values of live stock in the United States

here was a decrease for the year 1903 of \$18,982,-400, the total valuation being \$301,902,000. Receipts of live stock exceeded the 1902 figures by

about twenty thousand head, the total last year being 16,226,800 head.

—The ninth annual meeting of the Massachu-setts Creamery Association was held Wednesday and Thursday of last week at Greenfield. Addresses by president W. H. Wright, Major H. E. Alvord, Will Templar Becker, Philip H. Smith, J. W. Sanborn. Judge's report and auction sale

-The receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago for 1903 were the largest on record, and the combined business aggregated a value of \$302,000,000. The railroads did an enormous business, handling in all 302,915 carloads of live stock into Chicago, a gain of 24,815 compared with 1902, while shipments were 86,307 cars for

with 1902, while shipments were 36,307 cars for the year, an increase of 20,705 over 1902.

—Prof. Charles S. Sargent, well known through his connection with the Arnoid Arboretum (Boston), the past season has been on a sixmonths trip through the far East. As a result of the trip he has sent home some eight thousand specimens of bulbs, seed and plants, among which, no doubt, will be found many new, interesting and valuable noveities for the adornment of our parks, lawns and gardens. Professor Sargent is one of the few New England alfalfa growers who have succeeded in raising good crops in a small way for ceeded in raising good crops in a small way for a long series of years.

—The House committee on Ways and Means

will grant a hearing Feb. 4, on several gending bills for the relief of tobacco growers. The gen-eral proposition is to remit the customs tax on growers who stem and twist their own tobacco.

—Secretary Wilson is arranging the details of the campaign authorized by Congress to be waged against the cotton boll weevil. A number of Government entomologists and scientists are already en route to the ravaged Texas fields are already en route to the ravaged Texas fields and to the Sabine river valley in Louisiana, the pest having been reported from three places in that section. There will be thirty or forty scientists at work against the pest before long. They will organize the farmers to fight the weevil, and will educate them in the best methods of attack.

—The cut on the St. John and Aroostook rivers and waters is smaller than usual this season. On the Aroostook waters this is partly due to the fact that the Ashland Manufacturing

due to the fact that the Ashland Manufacturing Company, having ceased operations, and its mill being taken by Stetson, Cutler & Co., much less timber was cut than last season when the Ashland Company was running. On the St. John waters the cut is estimated at about forty-three million feet in round numbers. The cut on the Aroostook waters is estimated at 21,500,000, making a total cut in the northern part of Maine of 64,500,000 feet of lumber.

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Only book of its kind. Contains most important chapters on The Origin, How to Train, Care for Pleasure and Breeding, Proper Food, Breeding and Mating, Exhibition and Transportation, The Hench, Washing and Grooming, Diseases, The Correct Type, Different Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eat, drink play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-five half-tone illustrations from life. "My Cat Tom." "A Cat Letter," "Rats," "A Forgotten Prisoner," "Her Wants Supplied," "Attentive to Cats," "The Homeless Cat." "A Cat Story," "The St bway Cat." "A Hospital Cat." are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Robert Kent James.

In Selfied by Robert Kent James.

"A Station of the Homeless Cat." "A Cat Story," "The St bway Cat." "A Hospital Cat." are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Robert Kent James.

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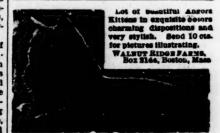
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Let's stop calling them "yeggmen."

It is not altogether unnatural that Boston should have been deeply interested in the

Society willingly admits that it would have been surprising if the baggageman's ball hadn't been a smashing success.

The Public Library has had Librarian Wadlin just about long enough to be seriously disturbed at the thought of losing him.

The Rev. Mr. Smylie of New York says that rats undoubtedly have souls. But then who can blame Mr. Smylle for being a bit

Duty has few more stalwart exponents than the Pennsylvania motorman who saw his own home in flames and yet continued grimly on to the end of his run.

The electric car as a produce carrier is a

prospect for the near future. It will be especially welcome to the thousands of farmers located right along the main trolley Bohemia is said to be the owner of the richest gold mine in the world. But what

of that? Boston has still the greatest number of matchless-or, at least, unmatched-If the experiments about to be tried out in Indiana should prove successful, it will be interesting to discover whether the preju-

skin deep. That numeral VII. scribbled on Whitaker Wright's blotting-pad, while justice was summing up the evidence against him, exhibited a state of mind that would offer an interesting study to the psychologist.

dice of white against black is really only

Despite the inclemency of the weather the news from Chelsea shows that it is wise to resist the temptation of taking a hot iron to bed with you. A good large bottle filled with hot water is still fashionable.

With more than a million new arrivals last year, and thousands of other men thrown out of work by slackening of various manufacturing industries, it looks as if the farmer might have a better chance to find a hired man than for some years past.

One has to be a J. Pierpont Morgan to enjoy the pleasure of cocking one's feet up on a chair and reading the "Corsair" or the "Last Days of Pompeii" in the original manuscript. And even so, most of us would find more real pleasure in a typewritten

The peach outlook seems rather better than was expected right after the severe cold weather. A small per cent. of fruit buds alive is plenty to make a good crop if no further setback occurs. The late freezes in spring are usually more destructive than the cold snaps of winter.

Out at Ann Arbor some of the members of a homeopathic fraternity are experimenting with doses of a hitherto untried poison-probably in homeopathic doses. The experiment is one that would have interested the late Miss Borgia, although it would doubtless have struck her as rather ridiculous to experiment on oneself.

New orchards are needed on a great many New England farms. The old trees are fast giving out, and what apples they produce ften cost about all they are worth to gather from the tall, sprawling tops. A newly set ers, and would probably prepare the way grit and determination to stick, even though orchard improves the selling value of the farm, and every tree should under reasonfifty cents a year. Young apple trees of good stock are a profitable investment.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the statement of Secretary Moors made at the recent meeting of the Public School Association, that only a minority of voters prefer politics to good schools. But to meet this minority there must be harmony between all the elements that compose the majority-otherwise this same minority, strong in its blissful indifference to any question of right or wrong whatsoever, will continue to make the school control of Boston a sorry spectacle for the thoughtful.

It is not difficult to imagine the thrill of joy with which many persons will read Mr. Skinner's petition to the Legislature "to make it unlawful to sell or set fire to firecrackers more than three inches long or half an inch in diameter, of all firecrackers containing dynamite or other high explosives other than gunpowder, and of toy pistols, toy cannons and blank cartridges.' Such legislation, moreover, if we omit the toy pistols and cannons from it, wouldn't spoil a single boy's fun on the Fourth. It would only lessen the annoyance and anxiety of his respectable elders.

The enterprising J. B. Smith, New Jer sey's head bugologist, longs to spend ten years and ten millions of dollars in the study of parasites, from the tiniest germ to the biggest New Jersey mosquito. He says he would guarantee results, and be ready to die happy after the end of his time and money. Here is a chance for some fostering Carnegie of the agricultural world, Parasites of one kind or another do their full share to make life a burden in many parts of the country. Success to New Jersey's entomologist, he of the common name and the uncommon idea.

Sometimes it seems almost as if the farther a shipper is from the market the better he understands its needs. Last summer farmers not far from Boston were peddling choice apples in grain bags. Between the jolting, the bruising and the grain dust incident to such a method, the appearance and keeping quality were pretty nearly destroyed. At the same time apples no better than these were being shipped six thousand miles from California to British markets. They were put up in one-layer strawboard boxes with divisions, so that each apple was packed separately like eggs in a case. A box of eighteen apples usually sold at seventy two cents.

Some of the farmers in northern New England had a short season for crop growing last year, according to the records. Thus the regions about Patten and North Bridgeton, Me., Alstead, Grafton, Newton and Stratford, N. H., Jacksonville, Vt., and even so far South as Norfolk, Mass., had a has run up against in his philanthropic women students. It continues killing frost June 5, while at most of these course, as a dictator of the manner in which women up to the present time. places the growing season for tender crops his presents shall be received. Well, it is Miss Thomas gave it as her opinion that

necticut had a season of nearly the same length as Nantucket. As a general rule throughout New England the fall frost held off later than usual. A large number of localities in the southern half of the section and quite a number in the three Northern States escaped serious injury until the last part of October.

#### To Control the Milk Market.

Opinions in the producing sections are ooth favorable and adverse in regard to the general proposition to sell milk direct in the Boston market. On the one hand, it is quite well agreed that the project would be a good thing if successfully carried out. On the other hand, there are many kinds and degrees of doubt concerning the details and regard to the chances of success.

First, there is the unpleasant prejudice left by the collapse of the Briggs scheme, ed to have a similar object in view. But, to quote a plain illustration given by one of the milk farmers: " Because one of our cows may have died, is no reason for never buying another." The new company would be in direct control by the producers, and would be ready for business from the start. The previous experience will help make everybody very careful about the makeup and management of the enterprise, and care of this kind will be the surest way

to secure the support of cautious producers. The profits of the enterprise, as figured out by the committee, appear large. Fifteen per cent. on the entire capital of which capital a part only is to be paid in by the stockholders, would certainly be a big profit. Probably when the company's agents actually get to work and run up against unexpected costs, bad bills and the nuch-vexed surplus problem, the outlook will appear less rosy. Yet, allowing amply for such drawbacks, there is no doubt a big margin of profit. This fact nobody doubts.

But even if dividends fail to come up to expectation, nobody will be seriously dissatisfied if the company carries on business prosperously and secures control of the market in the interests of the producers. Better to receive for milk a price no better than now prevails, if it should come from the farmers' own company. The prospect for the future would be far better than through dependence on what concessions might be forced from the contractors.

The main question is whether the propose ompany would be able to control the supply; whether the great majority of producers accessible to the market will take stock in the enterprise, or at least place their milk output under its control and thus be removed from competition on the market. Right here of course lies the chief difficulty.

If the greater part of the producers can be induced to fully support the plan, there is no special reason to doubt its success. An expert, like the manager of the model company at Springfield, has given a favorable verdict. With the supply in full control, the city distributors could not choos but buy of the company.

Even a temporary success will probably bring the contractors to offer such favor-able terms that the company could be retired if its stockholders should so wish. The plan, or some modification of it.

is well worth starting, even should the worst happen and the company never go into operation because the required amount of stock could not be taken by the pro-

in, and therefore nothing would have been be discharged, and who, after dismissal lost. But the fact of a vigorous effort being made would help to strengthen the commo loyalty and organizing power of the producfor another and more completely successful | it did not display any great sensitiveness attempt. The effect on the contractors over implied censure. Boston has the honor ably good care increase in value at least would also be excellent in connection with the arrangement of summer prices next on High street, which is now entirely given April. The greater the degree of success over to business, seventy-five years ago. It in organizing, the better the effect on con- was then and for a long time after this a resitractors and the greater the confidence of the association directors. Should the com- citizens resided, not forgetting Daniel pany even get so far as to buy cans and Webster, who lived at one time not far from arrange for cars and selling stations, the its junction with Summer street. Perhaps influence of such steps upon the price, freight and surplus questions would be the vicinity may have lingered in the air tremendous. The contractors are fully after the advent of the irrepressible George aware that a determined invasion of the city markets would, to say the least, cause he had gone for business purposes, and his them serious trouble. A little whole fear would do more than any amount of still quite young, and confided to the care of threats and haggling to bring them to terms.

A plan of closer union should be urged forward. The plan now under considera tion has both strong and weak points. It that he did so courageously and persistshould be modified in certain important details before being canvassed among the farmers. But the main idea is good. The producers are sure to control the market sooner or later. The whole power is in their hands. The only question is how to get together and use it. The contractors being a prudent lot of men, may, perhaps, retain a fair return for doing the selling part of the work, provided they see the tendency of things and make timely concessions. Otherwise the producers, through their growing power of co-operation, will sweep them side and sell the milk themselves.

Mr. Carnegle Snubbed. Some disposition was manifested by the Society of Civil Engineers to refuse its share in the \$1,500,000 building which Mr. American Society of Engineers, the American institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Engineers do not, apparently, want to be driven into one pen with the other societies amed, even at the behest of the great gift bestower, and one of their number voiced his opposition as follows: "As matters stand today, we all know that this society is the whole thing in the engineering profession." Then he emphasized his ideas by saying, "The American Society of Engineers is the whole thing." This is a little bit tautological, but, perhaps, true. Anyway, he continued in these words, "Now what shall we do if we nerge the good name and prestige of this ociety into these societies? Who knows what we will be then? We cannot but lose in such an amalgamation." The Engineers Club he considered a mere social organization in which the greater part of the members are not connected with the engineering profession, and he did not want to see his fine old association hitched to such a body, probably thinking that business and pleasare could not be yoked together advan-

tageously. This is the first snag that Mr. Carnegie

At the first-named place, Patten, Me., the fall frost came Aug. 24, making the open civil engineers, who seem to be a trifle uncivil, do not want it, he can, no doubt, disfall frost came Aug. 24, making the open civil engineers, who seem to be a trifle unseason less than three months long. The longest season was on Nantucket Island, where the sea air and the neighborhood of the Gulf Stream kept the frost away from the wants to get rid of before he dies. They April 6 until Oct. 29. Some points along cap, no doubt, afford to pay for any accom-the Sound shore of Rhode Island and Con-modations they may want, and some other society may benefit from what they have a desire to refuse. It's an ill breeze, even in a society, that does not blow good to something or other.

# A Strange Career.

George Francis Train is here no more to astonish us with his vagaries, though of late years he has not been so promine before the public as he was in younger and middle life. He was a man of great energy and tenacity of purpose, but like Malvolio, he was eaten up with self-love, and he rarely, if ever, listened to the advice of others. That he did some good in his day there is no doubt. He was strenuous in his advocacy of the introduction of the tramway as a means of local passenger travel in the large cities and towns of Europe, and he lived to see his suggestion,

in a large measure, adopted.

It is true, he expected to derive some personal benefit from the success of his chemes, but human motives are always more or less mixed, and he was not above turning an honest penny when occasion offered, any more than his ambitious fellow mortals, who wish to lay up enough for a rainy day, and a little more. He was the principal promoter of the Credit Mobilier, by which railroading across this continent was advanced, and he showed good sense in many other movements. He loved notoriety, as his endorsement of Fenianism proves, and his oratorical efforts in its favor were extravagant and did not win the lasting regard, even of those who espoused the cause from national predilection.

The question of his insanity has caused almost as much discussion as the subject of Hamlet's mental state, some people maintaining that his brain was diseased and others as stoutly arguing that he knew a hawk from a hernshaw under proper co The probability in his case is that he was afflic ed with self-esteem run to seed, though if that be insanity, we leave to the decision of medical experts. He certainly was harmless, and it may be inferred that he showed unusual wit in not wanting to shake hand promiscuously, thus discouraging a custon that is more honored in the breach than the observance. More than one public man might follow his example on public occasions to the great benefit of the most use ful limb in his anatomy. He liked little children, and this indicated that he had some of the milk of human kindness in his composition, and he may have been charitable

n a quiet way. He was the architect of his own fortune which was very large at one time, and had to make his way from a small retail clerk ship in Cambridge to a position of financial independence. True, he lost his wealth in the end, but many a person who was never coused of madness had done that before him, for human foresight is not infallible and mistakes and miscalculations are made everywhere, even by the most prudent calculators. He seems to have borne the wan of large means quite as cheerfully in his old age as he did in his boyhood, as an orphan, who had no rich friends to push im ahead. It has been said that he was a cousin of Enoch Train of ship-owning fame, when Boston sails whitened every sea, but we have been told that he was no relative of that gentleman, though he bore the same surname. Be that as it may, George Francis Train was in the ounting-room of Enoch Train, where he In that event, nothing would have been paid had the reputation of a clerk who could not would return to his labors as if there had been no announcement that his services were no longer available. This exhibited his birt dential locality, where many prominent some of the activity which now dominates

His father died in New Orleans, whither son was returned to his native State while relatives who were not rich in this world's goods. Hence the boy had to begin the struggle for existence at an early age, and ently there is a matter of record. He was not a great man, though he thought he was, and his travels in many lands only served to increase an egotism that was largely developed from many successful ventures. Still, he seems to have shown some humility by living in the Mills Hotel, where he died, for this is a retreat for the owners of slim purses. However, he may have done this because he preferred to be a king amou beggars rather than a beggar among kings.

The Status of Women Medical Students It was unfortunate that the brilliant

ch on the opportunities of wome physicians made in New York by Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Byrn Mawr College, at the recent fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the New York Infirmary Carnegie proposed to give that body and for Women and Children, should have been various other societies, including the so erroneous in some of its statements. When Miss Thomas said, for instance, that women have opportunity to practice medicine in only one hospital in Boston, and and the Engineers Club. But the Civil argued from this that they are much more restricted in medical study here than in New York, she ran directly contrary to some of the facts. For the Massachusetts Homeo pathic Hospital, an institution of two hundred and twenty-five beds, has had wome medical students as internes for the last twenty-five years, and places besides its ing charitable office, for instance, than that clinical facilities at the disposal of the Jewish Federation over which Mr. women medical students of the Boston Uni- Max Mitchell presides as superintendent. versity School of Medicine.

The Homeopathic Dispensary on Stough ton street, an institution where about twenty thousand patients a year are treated, also offers its facilities freely to women students of medicine. These opportunities are in addition, be it noted, to those provided by the New England Hospital for Women and kins street to be helped speedily and Children, characterized by Miss Thomas as the only hospital in which women may practice in Boston." It is likewise to be remembered in connection with this lady's but gradually there came to be a need of condemnation of Boston as a centre for women medical students, that the New Eng- Hebrew Benevolent Association land Female Medical College, founded in Boston in 1848 by Dr. Samuel Gregory, was the first medical college in the world open to women students. It continues its work for who do nothing but study the problem of

ical schools in the country will admit women. For ourselves we do not see that anything would be gained if Harvard, for instance, were to throw open its doors to women students of medicine. Opportunities to study elsewhere seem to be liberal enough. For there is no longer any question as to whether we shall or shall not have women physicians. We realize Women are in the profession to stay, and in the future, as in the past and present, they will doubtless succeed brilliantly.

### Royalty and Republicanism.

There was offered for sale in New York last week a letter from King Edward VII., while he was still Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Langtry, the far-famed Jersey Lily. The auctioneer obtained ninety dollars for it without much difficulty. But how did it get into the collection of autographs, which included letters from distinguished Amerloans long dead? Both the royal writer and the fair recipient are still among the living, and that the epistle should have passed out and that the episce small be placed under of the lady's possession to be placed under of the lady's possession to be placed under the lady of the lady's possession to be placed under the lady of the lady were among her effects after she had ceased to take an interest in the affairs of this sub unary sphere, one might not wonder at its appearance on the anction desk, but to find it there while the lady is still before the public is indeed surprising.

However, it was valued more highly than any other of the offerings, for a letter from John Hancock to George Washington only brought eighty dollars, while fifty letters of Margaret Fuller were knocked down for a little over two dollars apiece, and a letter of "Ossawatomie" Brown was sold for twenty-six dollars. But most sad to say, a letter descriptive of the evacuation of Boston by the British, from the original "Brother Jonathan" to Washing-ton, was disposed of for twenty-five dollars. Where, oh where, were our antiquarian and patriotic societies? Evidently at home in ignorance of the fact that Albert-Edward was valued more highly as a creator of relics than our own Revolution ary and literary lights of the past. The auctioneer made a mistake. He should have held his auction in Boston. He might not have got as much for the four-page letter of King Edward here, but the other epistles would have comm ded higher fig ures than they did in New York.

#### The Jewish Question in Boston.

An interesting, though, of necessity, an nadequate suggestion as to the solution of what is usually designated as the "Jewish Question" was that published by Arnold White, the English publicist, in the North American Review for January. Mr. White would have the Czar call into conference with his own representatives delegates apointed by the governments of England and the United States, to the end that each power may thoroughly understand this problem as it affects the other. This is, however, only preparatory to an effort a its solution. The final item in the series of proposals is: "The necessary capital should consist (a) Of the funds of the Jewish Colonization Association as a nucleus (b) Of the subscriptions of wealthy Jews, who shall be invited to suspend their gen erosity to rich nations until the congestion of the Jewish pale is relieved, and the Jewish problem is solved by the settlement of their co-religionists in territory of adequate size; (c) Of contributions from Christians of all nations, who believe that the race to which their founder belonged has a positive and primary claim on their charity and their

The most significant portion of Mr. White's paper is, however, that in which he calls the attention of the world to what all the world knows, namely, that the Jew practically refuses to inter-marry with non-Jews, and that, therefore, he fails to become assimilated with the people among whom he lives. It is this failure to assimilate that the essayist holds responsible for the Jew.

Commenting upon this article, our own Rabbi, Charles Fleischer, remarks bitterly, Really, the Jew has not been aware of the eagerness of Christians these past fifteen hundred years to give sons and daughters of the true faith to the daughters and sons of the unbelieving Jew! It would be pathet ically ridiculous to hold the Jew responsible for failure to assimilate with the non-Jew through inter-marriage." Mr. Fleischer, it will be seen, makes Christians and not Jews responsible for the aloofness of the chosen people. We would take issue with him on this point were we disposed to dwell upon

the matter. True as it unfortunately is that non-Jews have in the past been abominably cruel in many places to the Hebrews among us, it s usually the Jew and not the Gentile who draws back when the question becomes one of marriage. It is for this reason that there is no likelihood whatever of a solution of the Jewish question by what Mr. Fleischer calls "marital suicide on the Jew's part." Israel Zangwill, to be sure, has just married a non-Jewish young woman. Other Jews here and there may, and do, inter-marry with non-Jews, but no general assimilatio is at all likely at present, and this, not because "persecution, hatred, ill-will, or prejudice towards the Jew " continues, but ecause the Jew insists, for the most part, apon keeping carefully to his own race in choosing a wife. That he has this right is

ndisputable. On the whole, it is perhaps well that the Jew cares above everything else to keep his blood from intermingling with the blood of Gentiles. His assumption of a spiritual aristocracy and religious leadership may, in the long run, be the best thing not only for him, but for the whole human race. Certainly here in Boston the Jews seem amply able to sustain their just-friendlyenough-but-not-too-friendly relation with those about them-and at the same time to care in a thorough-going fashion that must command our deep respect for the poor of their own race

There is not in all Boston a more inspir-The Federation of Jewish Charities is made up of all the representative Jews in Boston Its leaders are well known in the professional, political and commercial world. A poor Jew who needs aid of no-matter-what description, has only to apply to Mr. Mitchell in the Charity building on Haweffectively. The growth of this association is very interesting. Fifty years ago there were very few Jewish p a charitable organization, and the United formed, the president being also the alms-

giver.

Now there is a corps of trained workers

GOOD LUCKTO PLANTERS OF SALZER'S SEEDS SALZER'S NATIONAL OATS st Oats of the century, yielding in forty States; bushels per acre. Every farmer in America ca ida in 1904. Salzer positively guarantees this. ne Builder Corn atest cereal food on earth, yielding 80 bushel is of hay per acre. Then comes Macaron it on all soils, yielding as high as 76 bushel comes Hanna Barley for arid, dry soils st green food on earth, yields 80 tons per acre, should ed on every farm in America, enormously prolific sollar Grass yields 7 to 14 tons hay per acre: Alfalfa Clover rters for Alfalfa, the kind yielding 7 tons Alsike Clover, hardy as oak, yielding 5 it hay per acre. We are large growers of over, of Crimson Clover, of June Clover, orts and varieties of grasses. Our catalog For 10e in Postage Stamps LA CROSSE WIS



than financial aid is frequently sought and from Sept. 15 to Sept. 28 of each year, shows gladly given. There are cases where fam- the rainfall, if any, that occurred each ilies simply need cheering up; to these day during that time. On Sept. 21, the mid homes noble Jewish women carry sunshine dle day of the period, measurable amounts and encouragement. In the winter the of precipitation occurred but six times, the children of such homes are given shoes to heaviest fall being 1.68 inches in 1882, the enable them to attend school, and in the amounts in the other five years being less summer they are sent off to the seaside for than an inch each. For the rest and recuperation.

Federation carries on is in connection with | years in which the total amounts for the new Jewish arrivals at the port of Boston. Incoming travelers are here helped to reach their relatives and friends, immigrants without friends and with only scanty means being quite frequently sent West at the Federation's expense. An employment oureau placed seven hundred people in paying positions last year, and trades were aught to many others. The council of Jew ish women under the Federation employs an agent who is every day in court looking after children who may have committed petty offences, thus helping erring children ultimately to become men and women of espectability.

Of the charitable schools carried on by Jews in Boston there are very many. And that positions of great responsibility upon our city charitable boards are held by leading Jews among us is very well known. The brightest boys in our public schools are Jews and some of our keenest girl student Jewesses. All of which goes to prove that, as Rabbi Fleischer has well said, the Jew, the animosity everywhere manifest toward at least in a well-regulated American city, 'scarcely a problem at all.

# Rural Homes.

The growing scarcity of land in the vicinity of Boston and other large cities is often entioned by gardeners, and the opinion expressed that the vegetable-raising business will gradually be forced further out into the farming districts. Some of the land near Chicago rents for \$40 per acre. Near Baltimore large areas are held at \$500 to \$1500 per acre. Many gardeners in the Arlington district, near Boston, pay taxes on land assessed at \$1000 to \$3000 per acre. On this point, however, President Rawson of the gardeners association says land three or four miles from Boston is worth even for farming purposes ten times as much as land only so far out as Concord. twenty miles, because of the saving in hauling of manure and products, and the quicker ess to markets, allowing the producers to get full advantage of market conditions. Perhaps the disadvantages of the more emote producers will in time be partly overcome by improvements in means of transportation and communication, in which ase land values would advance.

The Line Storm in Fancy and Fact. The old notion of a "line storm" dies hard. Of course the equinoctial line is wholly artificial, like the equator and the meridians, with which the weather breeding causes have no more connection than they have with clocks or yard sticks. Yet the average person requires quite an argument and a considerable array of facts to convince them there is nothing in the popular impression. The strength of the notion lies in the fact that the periods, especially that of the September equinox, are in a stormy part of the year with shifting winds and variable weather, and one of the storms may often occur somewhere near the equi nox, and the believer triumphantly claims a "line storm." On this point director J. W Smith of the Boston Weather Bureau says "The plain facts in the case are that nothing has been found that warrants the

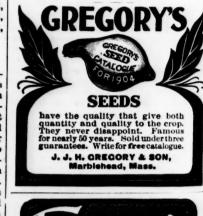
series of years fail to corroborate it. A table prepared from the official records at Boston since 1872, and covering the period PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Micagan table prepared from the official records at

line-storm idea, and the records of long

of which this date was the mid-A particularly interesting work that the dle day, there had been but twelve week had been over an inch. The most severe storm noted was in 1882, the rain continuing five days from the twenty-first, with a total fall of 5.77 inches. The whole month of that year was exceptional for heavy rainfall, there being 10.93 inches, the great est amount that has been recorded for the month of September for thir y-two years. For the fifteen-day period there were three years, 1878, 1880 and 1885, in which rain fell upon but two days of the fifteen, and, in

> eleven other years were under an inch." Last year was a case in point when the veather was delightful all through the equinoctial week and with only a little mild rainfall for the whole fortnight. It appears that the time-honored line-storm fancy must go along with some other popular weather beliefs which cannot stand against

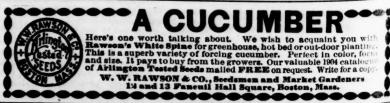
> 1887, upon but one, while the amounts in







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who do nothing but study the problem of poverty as it touches the Jews in this city.

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Square Treatment. places the growing season for tender crops his presents shall be received. Well, it is miss Thomas gave it as her opinion that Last year \$38,423 was disbursed in aiding was ended by the severe frost of Sept. 8-9. his money, and he has a right to say in it is only a question of time when all med- 5175 individuals. The best of it is that other ATLANTIC GASOLINE ENGINE CO. - 195 High Street, BOSTON.



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each year, shows occurred each ept. 21, the mid urable amounts t six times, the es in 1882, the ears being less as the midbut twelve mounts for the nch. The most 1882, the rain he twenty-first, es. The whole tional for heavy ches, the greatecorded for the ir'y-two years. ere were three in which rain fifteen, and, in he amounts in er an inch. " point when the l through the nly a little mild cht. It appears e-storm fancy other popular

give both the crop. Famous under three ecatalogue. SON,

t stand against



frian, Michigan. FUL,

PROOF PROOF. rest Goods, ir Prices, re Treatment.

## The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Feb. 3, 1904.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals week....3225 week....4892 car ago. 834 30,604 29,027 24,882 1367 1012 578 Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of ow and meat, extra, \$6.90@6.75; first and meat, extra, 46.00@6.76; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; nality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, 750; some of the poorest bulls, etc., 150. Western steers, \$3.80@6.05. Store—Farrow cows, \$15@26; fancy milch cows, atle 25 milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; ar-olds, \$16@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00 ambs, \$4.30@6.30.

Hogs—Per pound, Western, 5@5tc, live shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@ country dressed hogs, 6t@6tc. CALVES-3@71c P fb. HIDES -Brighton-64 @7c P to; country lots, 6@

CALE SKINS-13c P to: dairy skins, 40@60c. ALLOW-Brighton, 3@31c P fb; country lots,

PELIS-40,260c.

Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sneep	
Maine.	Massachusetts.	
The Libby Co 32	J 8 Henry 26	
Wardwell &	O H Forbush 19	
Howe 18 4	W H Bardwell 10	
Howe & Stan-	G H Barnes 2	
lev 18 7	At Brighton.	
Farmington LS	J S Henry 41 R Connors 29 H A Gilmore 20	
Co 15 80	R Connors 29	
Thompson &	H A Gilmore 20	
Hanson 10 125	Scattering 50	
A D Kilby 5 2	J P Day 32	
ALNEDM& Wool	L Stetson 28	
Co.	Geo Cheney 19	
D G Lougee 21	A Wheeler 8	
I ( Dougee	J W Ellsworth 21	

At Brighton.
WF Wallace 12
Foss & Chap25 At NE DM & Wool nes & Moul-

& Co 28 8 Co. 28
At Brighton.
J S Henry 6 26 J A Hathaway 476

Export Traffic. This has been a light week, following the heavy one of last week in the exportation of live stock. Only three steamers departed with live freight in the shape of cattle and sheep. The only change in the English market on State cattle is a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, d. w., on best grades, with a steady market on fair to good beeves. The range is 11@11½c, d. w., against 11@12c a week ago. The shipments were 1725 cattle, 808 sheep

Shipments and destinations -On steamer Ul-Shipments and destinations—On steamer Ultonia, for Liverpool, 200 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 340 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Bohemian, for Liverpool, 362 cattle, 808 sheep by Swift & Co.; 240 cattle by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Anglian, for London, 291 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 292 do. by Swift & Co.

Horse Business.

There is noticed a better feeling at the sale There is noticed a better feeling at the sale stables, some stables doing a fairly good business for the week, and it is expected that in the course of six weeks the trade will show activity. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable were arrivals of 4 carloads, good horses, and these sold well, weighing from 1000@1700 lbs. They sold pairs from \$400@575, with sales of single horses down to \$100. At H. S. Harris Son's sale stable was a slight improvement in demand. stable was a slight improvement in demand. They had 4 cars of Western stock of various qualities, selling from \$100@275. At Moses Colman Sons' sale stable fully 50 head were sold; 1 pair at \$335. Best sale of family horse, \$183; general sales, \$50@150. At Welch & Hall Company' sale stable were 2 cars of Western, of 1050@170 fair trade. Moderate sales at L. H. Brockway's, Houlton Green Mountains, P bu...... 90@ with only 1 car of Western. 90@ Native Rose and Hebrons, P bbl...... 250@

with only 1 car of Western. Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—The Western arrivals came in all right, and a part of the New England stock was early at the yards. The Rutland and part of the Central trains were late, but lightly loaded. The call for beef cattle was equally as good as last week. Nearly 500 head of Western stock put han appearance. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows. in an appearance. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, of 780 and 950 lbs, at 3c; 5 cows, of near 950 lbs, each at 2½c; 1 helfer, of 610 lbs, at 2½c; 1 cow, of 840 lbs, at 2c; 3 bolognas, of 2220 lbs, at \$1.90 P 100 ths. J. A. Hathaway sold for home trade 30 steers, of 1650 lbs, at \$5.45; 20 do., of 1550 lbs, at 5c; 30, of 1470 lbs, at 4½c; 20, of 1400 lbs, at 4½c.

Milch Cows and Springers. A light run for the week. The trade does not warrant large supply. Common cows sold at \$25@38. Extra cows at \$40@48; choice cows, \$50

Fat Hogs.

Are quoted same as last week. Western, 5@ 5 c, l. w. Local hogs, 64 @6gc, d. w.

Sheep Houses.

Only 18 carloads of Western for the week, and seven loads of those were for export. Butchers ought light, as prices ruled higher West. On sheep the advance was 40c & 100 ths on bes grades and \$1 advance on common lots, with range \$3.30@4.95 \$\overline{p}\$ 100 lbs; do. lambs were 10c higher on best flocks and 75c higher on slim Range in prices on lambs was \$4.30@6.30

Veni Calves.

Butchers were on the alert to secure the different lots as they land at yards. Market prices are strong as quoted a week ago. Best calves at 7474e, down to 34c for slim young stock.

Live Poultry. Arrivals 25,000 lbs, with as much more on the

11 a 12e; cocks at 81 @9c.

Droves of Venl Calves. Maine—The Libby Company, 43; Wardwell & owe, 39; Howe & Shirley, 16; A. D. Kilby, 26; rmington Live Stock Company, 75; Thompson New Hampshire—W. F. Wallace, 110; Foss &

apman, 11; Jones & Moulton, 70; Frank Wood, ermont-On late train, 75; W. A. Ricker, 160; F. Ricker, 42; J. S. Henry, 39.

assachusetts—J. S. Henry, 106; O. H. For-h. 1; Bardwell & Harris, 15; G. H. Barnes, 8; Connors, 31; H. A. Gilmore, 27; scattering, 125; P. Day, 114; L. Stetson, 18; George Cheney, 15; Mills, 4; A. M. Baggs, 10. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

lock at yards: 1613 cattle, 1305 sheep, 26,341 cs, 788 calves, 150 horses. From West, 1149 lle, 1050 sheep, 150 horses. Maine, 97 lle, 228 sheep, 22 hogs, 219 calves. New Markher Carlotte (1888) less than 1888 less t apshire, 37 cattle, 211 calves. Vermont, attle, 26 sheep, 4 hogs, 39 calves. Massa-setts, 300 cattle, 1 sheep, 315 hogs, 479 calves. York, 24 cattle, 30 caives.

fuesday—The run of beef cattle was not heavy,
Western supplies run light. There were not
dicient cars to receive the freight of live cattle Sufficient cars to receive the freight of live cattle and beef. Prices strong on cattle, but not exherted to last any length of time. New England cattle were in fair supply. W. O. Cook sold 2 caws, of 1990 lbs, at 3@3{c; 2 steers. of 2740 lbs, at 3c; 3 slim cows, 900 lbs, at \$1.85. Foss & Chapman sold 8 beef cows, 950 lbs, at 3c. H. A. Gilmore sold 10 cows, 900 lbs, at 3{c; 3 cows, of 800 lbs, at 3c; 4 ce. Howe & Shirley sold 4 bulls, 1050 lbs, at 3c; 4 cows, 800 lbs, at 3{c; 5 steers, of 1100 lbs, at 4c. 1}

J. Morenay sold 12 cows, 250 lbs, at 24c; 3 cows, 2550 lbs, at 24c; 3 cows, 730 lbs, 14c.

Mitch Cows and Springers.

The trade has not as yet revived and dealers are not anxious to market, only in a light way, until the trade is better established. The run this week is light. The Libby Company sold 5 choice cows at \$50@54; 5 extra cows at \$45@46; 6 cows at \$28@35. J. S. Henry sold fair cows at \$38@42, and choice cows, \$50@57.50.

Veal Calves. A good demand exists on all grades. Anything in the shape of a calf in demand. For the best lots, 7@7½c is paid, down to 3½c for slim stock. Howe & Shirley sold 25 calves, 110 fbs, at 6½c. Foss & Chapman sold 11 calves, at 7c. Inte Arrivale.

Wednesday—The market is supplied with around 306 head of milch cows, an increase of 100 head from last week. The offerings would not average anything extra as to quality. There were some exceptionally choice, but the bulk were from slim to fair. Beef cattle are in fair demand at prices within yesterday's range, G. N. Smith sold 10 cows, \$45@55. W. Mills, 4 bolognas, 700 fbs, at 1½c; 5 cows, 800 fbs, 2½c. Howe & Stanley sold cows at \$30@45. W. Cullen sold 20 choice cows, \$63; 10 at \$50; 2 at \$45. The Libby 20 choice cows, \$63; 10 at \$50; 2 at \$45. The Libby Company sold 5 choice cows, \$55; 10 at \$48@50; 3 at \$40. M. G. Flanders sold 25 cows at \$25@50. J. S. Henry sold 5 fancy cows, \$60; 10 cows;at \$50 each; 10 cows,\$40@45. R. Connors sold t nice cow, \$70; 5 at \$55; 10 at \$50; 19 beef cows, 800@1400 ths,

Store Pigs. None at market.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices

	Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
	Northern and Eastern—	
	Chickens, large choice, P B	10200
	Chickens, Phil., good to fancy	18 @ 20
	Broilers, 3 to 4 fbs, to pair, P fb	10,000
	Ducks	15 @ 16
	Fowls	12 215
	Geese	19613
	Pigeons, tame, choice, p doz1	50/21 75
	" com to good, P doz	75/01 25
	Squabs, P doz	00 62 50
	Wastown dun pasked	_
	Turkeys, choice	18@20
	Turkeys, fair	15@17
	Turkeys, old	15@
	Turkeys, No. 2	12@13
	Broilers, common to choice	16.4.18
	Chickens, choice, large	15@
	" mixed sizes	12a14
	Fowls, fair to choice	11 @ 13
	Old cocks	10 a
	Ducks, spring	13@15
	Geese	
	Capons, large	
	medium	
	Small	
	Receipts Feb. 2, were 898 packages. It	
50	for the week have been 4853 package	
-	pared with 6435 packages for the same	period
	last year.	
_	Live Poultry.	
ı	Fowls, P tb	13@14

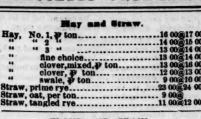
Fowls, Ptb	13@14
Roosters, P fb	7a
Chickens, & tb	10@11
Butter.	
Note-Assorted sizes quoted belo	ow include 20,
30, 50 fb. tubs only.	
Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes	
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes	23.0
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes	2210
Northern N. Y., large tubs	22 a
Western, large ash tubs	22@
Western, asst. spruce tubs	23.0
Creamery, northern firsts	21.0
Creamery, western firsts	21 @
Creamery, seconds	17@18
Creamery, eastern. Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts	22 @
Dairy, N. V. and Vt. firsts	18.0
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds	150
Renovated	
Boxes-	
Extra northern creamery	231 @
Extra dairy	
Common to good	16@18
Trunk butter in 1 or 1-16 prints	10810
Extra northern creamery	934 @
Firsts, northern creamery	90 (0)
Extra northern dairy	99 @
Common to good	
	10/4/10
<b>616</b>	

W	econsin twins, extra, \$\psi\$ fb. 11\delta consin twins, late made, \$\psi\$ fb. 10\alpha e 11\delta a 11\delta a	11
Ne	rby and Cape fancy, P doz 366	9
	tern choice fresh 346	
	tern firsts 34 g	
Me	. Vt. and N. H. firsts 346	e)
W	stern firsts 34@	0
Vt	and N. H., fair to good 286	230
	stern average 30 a	
W	stern, poor to fair 28 a	30
W	stern dirties 186	23
So	thern fresh	134
	Potatoes.	

	Vineland, sweet. double head, & bbl 3 00@3 50
	Green Vegetables.
	Beets, P bu 1 00@1 25
	Cabbage, native, p bbl
	Carrots, & bbl 2 00@
	Chicory, & doz 2 50.0
	Escarole, p doz
	Romaine, & doz 2 50.0
	Lettuce, 9 doz 50@75
	Celery, native, choice, & doz 1 50@2 00
ı	String beans, So., P crate 1 00.25 00
1	Spinach, P bu 1 75@
	Tomatoes, hothouse, & th 30@
ı	Onions, native, p ba 75@1 00
ı	Onions, choice, yellow, P bbl 2 60@3 00
1	Parsnips. 49 bbl
1	Native hothouse cress, & doz 75@90
ı	Cucumbers, hothouse, P doz 1 00 @1 25
ı	Green peppers. P crate 2 00@3 00
	Egg plant, & crate 5 00@6 00
١	Parsley, & bu 2 50@
	Radishes, P doz 25@
۱	Squash, & bbl 1 50@2 00
ì	Squash, Western, Hubbard, P ton50 00a60 00
ı	Squash, small, Southern, P doz 30@
ĺ	Turnips, # 50x 50@75
١	Tornins, Nova Scotia, P bbl 1 00@1 25
d	Mushrooms, native, P fb 50 a 75
ı	Mint. 19 doz 60 a 75
1	Leeks, & doz 50@75
1	Brussels sprouts, Prot. 12a15

Mushrooms, native, & ID	30 a 10
Mint, & doz	60 a 75
Leeks. D doz	50 a 75
Brussels sprouts, P at	12 a 15
Artichokes, & bu1	50@2 00
French artichokes, P doz3	50 a
Shallots, & qt	20a25
Fruit.	
Apples, Northern Spy2	00 73 2
" King, P bbl3	00001 0
" Snow, # bbl2	0003 0
" Baldwin, No. 1, P bbl1	50 0 3 9
" Greening, No. 1, P bbl2	25.03 2
" Baldwin & Green'g, No. 2, P bbl. 1	50@9 0
Baldwin & Green's, No. 2, p bol. 1	0002 0
	50 0 2 0
	75 01 9
	1001 2
	05.000
	20 a 2 0
I dulid Sweet	
Florida, P box1	FO/24 7
Florida, P box	50a2 1
Cranberries-	FA-7 0
Cape Cod, P bbl4	5000
Cape Cod, & box2	00 a 2 2
Pears-	***
Bosc, p bu3	Dua
Hides and Pelts.	
Steers and cows, all weights	51@61
Gides south light green salted	71 274
" dry flint	131 @14
the buff in west	91 791

i	Hides, south, light green salted	74 0 74
	" " dry flint	134@14
:	buff, in west	81 284
•	Calfakins, 5 to 12 fbs each	00a1 65
•	" over weights, each1	85@2 25
	Deacon and dairy skins	du@70
;	Dried Apples.	
	Evaporated, choice	6@7
٠	Evaporated, choice	5.061
	Sun-dried, as to quality	3@4
	Sun-dried, as to quanty	061
	Grass Seeds.	
	Clover, Western, P tb	13@134
	" North, P 1b	14@:44
	" White, 9 tb	
	41 Aleiko	15@16
1	Alfalfa or Lucerne, P fb	15@17
4	Red top, & sack, West2	00 @ 2 50
۱	Jersey	00 @ 3 25
١	Clear8	00 @ 9 00
	R I Rent W hu	13.0.2 UU
ı	R. I. Clear Bent, P bu	20a23
	Orchard, P bu1	85 @ 2 00
	Blue Grass, P bu1	40@1 50
	Timothy prime 17 hii	47 a 1 50
	Timothy, choice, & bu1	95@2 00
	Buckwheat	85 a 1 00
,	Spring wheat1	25@1 50
•	Spring rye1	35@1 50
	Spring 1 Jo	-



FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is firm but quiet. Spring patents, \$5 00@5 30.
Spring, clear and straight, \$4 00@4 50.
Winter patents, \$4 50@5 00.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 90@4 80. Corn Meal.—\$1 07@1 09 P bag, and \$2 40@ 45 P bbl; granulated, \$3 00@3 25 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 20@3 75 \$\text{P} bbl.

Ont Meal.—Strong at \$5 20@5 50 \$\text{P} bbl. for rolled and \$5 75@6 00 for cut and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market 1s firm at \$3 20@ 3 75 \$\text{P} bbl.

Corm.—Demand steady. Steamer, yellow, 57c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 56@57c. No. 3, yellow, 54tc. New, 55tc. No. 3, yellow, 54]c. New, 65]c.

Omts.—Supply light, prices higher.
Clipped, tancy, spot, 52]c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 52]c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 52]c.
Millfeed.—Market firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 25@21 50.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 50.
Mixed feed, \$2 00@24 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 00.
Linseed, \$24 00.

Barley.—Feed barley, 53@56c.

Bre.—Fic & bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan

INSECT POISONS. - H. A. A., Mon County, N. J.: Arsenite of soda is made as fol-lows: Two pounds of white arsenic, eight pounds of: I soda in two gailons of water; boil the mixture nard for fifteen minutes after boiling commences; then the arsenic and soda will be dissolved; remove from the fire and place in a jug, adding enough water to replace the quantity evaporated during the boiling, making the total quantity two gallons; in use, two quarts of this liquid are to be counted the same as one pound of paris green, and lime and water added accordingly. one-fourth pound of paris green to a barrel of water, then half a quart of this mixture would have the same effect, and lime would be added, as for paris green. Arsenate of lead is made as follows: Dissolve eleven ounces of acetate of lead in one vessel shift four ounces of arcetate of lead in one vessel shift four ounces of arsenate of soda in another; when these two solutions are mixed, there is formed a white powder, which is sufficient for 150 gallons of water. The arsenites can be added to bordeaux mixture, treating the

latter as so much pure water. MUSHROOMS.—P. R. F., Cuyahoga County, O.: Reply by Flora W. Patterson, Government expert on mushrooms. The claim of the correspondent having made a discovery is quite with out foundation. He has evidently made the mistake of referring to one species, the common field mushroom, Agaricus campestris, as including all edible torms and considering all others as toad stools, poisonous or to be avoided. This is a popular error, for there is no distinction. All fungi with gills are, botanically speaking, mush-rooms. There are no rules for determining edible from poisonous species. One wishing to collect mushrooms must be instructed by some person of experience and be made entirely fa-miliar with the characteristics of each species. Although there are many hundreds of mushroon species, if one becomes acquainted with a half dozen edible forms he can find much pleasure in their collection for food. The correspondent's their collection for food. The correspon rule of peeling readily applies to Agaricus cam-pestris, but the flesh of that species is white, especially when young. Buttons, the unex-panded forms, should not be eaten, as there is no safe way of determining as to what species they belong. While no serious results are likely to result from following the advice of the correcondent, his remarks are very misleading. Bul-tin 15 of the Bureau of Plant Industry "Some letin 15 of the Bureau of Plant Industry "Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi," remains the best and most comprehensive article within the scope of a bulletin issued by any author upon the sub-ject, and you are entirely sate in acting upon or

referring to its contents. FROST AND FERTILIZER. Various observations have been reported by

to frost than those not so treated. NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANGE WORK.

Special objects to which the Grange has lent its aid in New Hampshire have included the Old Home Week movement; the equalization of school privileges and the placing of the State agricultural colleges upon a proper basis; the improvement of highways; the kindly nuturing of the summer home and summer resort branches of the State's development, and the equitable adjustment of State taxes and appropriations.

SEEDS, NEW OR OLD?

The general opinion is certainly in favor of that with carrots two-year-old seed gives less leafy plants and more highly colored roots. The use of three or four-year-old chicory seed tends to prevent premature greening. With cabbage the use of two or three-year-old seed tends to produce better heads than fresh seed. With

gherkins, pumpkins and melons, seed two or three years old is preferred; fresh seed produces too leafy vegetation. Likewise corn salad seed two or three years old is preferred to fresh seed. With radishes fresh seed is preferred for outdoor soil, since it produces more robust plants, but seed two or three years old is preferred under glass, because it produces a less leafy product. The general conclusion is that fresh seeds should and pieces of suet be hung in orchards or always be preferred when it is wished to produce dooryards, and that broken nuts and corn, plants with a strong leaf growth, while for plants small grain chaff and waste from the barn which it is desired should head well, like cab bage, salads, melons, cucumbers, etc., it is pre-ferable to use seeds two to three years old. With ornamental plants, particularly with balsams, seed more than a year old tends to produce double flowers to a much greater extent than fresh

The good milking sow is the more liable to inflamed udder, garget and other troubles of a similar nature. The feeding prior to farrowing should be light, non-fattening and cooling and co as the period approaches still nearer, it should be very moderate. After farrowing, it is as well not to give any food at all for the first twentynot to give any food at all for the first twentyfour hours—not, indeed, till the sow begins to
show that she wants it. Only cold water, which
her feverish condition seems to indicate, should
be allowed, and from that on, until about ten
days after farrowing, the food should be light at
first, contain no corn, but gradually increased
until full liberal feeding is being supplied.
By this management, the tendency of the
good milker to garget and inflammation of the
udder is minimized. After that, the feeding of
the sow should be liberal, and, at the same time,
her individuality should be considered. Her the sow should be hoeral, and, at the same time, her individuality should be considered. Her needs should be studied, and the effect of her feeding on the offspring borne in mind. For example, a liberal milker having a small litter to bring up may not require stimulating by feedexample, a liberal milker naving a small litter to bring up may not require stimulating by feeding to the production of a large quantity of milk. She may, indeed, injure the pigs by affording too much sustenance, and this is especially the case when from bad weather, or other reason, the pigs are unable to get out for exercise. Success in pig-breeding depends very largely upon the sow,

Green Vegetables Poorly Supplied. Trade is quiet with supply and demand both light in most lines. Many lots both from North and South show effects of cold weather, and their presence helps depress the average of prices. Otherwise quota-tions are well sustained. Most of the Southern spinach is poor and much of the



# SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE

ABRAHAM MANN, ROSSVILLE, ILL 06 miles south from Chicago on C. & E. I. Ry.

**OUR COFFEE** ORIENTAL MALE BERRY JAVA

Satisfies You!

Give us a chance on your TEA. We assure you fair prices and purity in TEA.

FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST. SOUCHONG, JAPAN, **GUNPOWDER, HYSON.** 

35c., 40c TEA.COFFEE 50c., 60c COFFEE 75c., 90c INDIA and CEYLON TEAS \$1.00, \$1.25 Sign of the Big T Kettle

Afternoon Tea, Flowery Pekoe, \$1.50.

# ORIENTAL TEA CO.,

Scollay Square, Opp. Subway Station, Boston, Mass.

beans, tomatoes and eggplant also. Good dealers, in the usual way. Later they adopted Southern squashes are in the market, the their present plan of selling direct from their fac-

new crop.
Native Hubbards and Marrows of good grade are scarce and a little higher by the barrel. Cabbage and turnips also tend a little higher. Parsnips of good quality bring easily \$3 per barrel, or about \$1 per bushel

in small lots. At New York, the market for domestic potatoes continues firm under moderate offerings and strong country advices. Ber-muda potatoes are selling slowly. Sweet potatoes steady, with a few fancy bringing a premium. Onions fairly plenty, but strictly choice stock scarce and firm, with occasional sales above quotations; anything damaged by frost drags at irregular figures. Choice unfrozen cabbages firm and high. Beets and carrots sell fairly. California cauliflowers lower; Florida in good demand; Long Island scarce. Cucumbers in limited supply. Celery dull. New Or- Company, Columbus, Ohio. leans vegetables largely poor and dragging at irregular figures. Eggp tilized with potash fertilizers are more resistant light supply. Lettuce plenty and weak, with bulk of sales at \$1 to \$1.50, though fancy commands \$1.75 to \$2, and a few exceptionally fine marks reach \$2.25 to \$3. Okra and peppers in light supply, but generally poor. Peas easier. Parsley higher. Romaine also shows improvement, especially Bermuda. Radishes sell well when prime. String beans in fair supply. but steady for prime. Tomatoes are plenty and selling mainly from \$3 down, though fancy would command more. For hothouse stuff, demand is moderate and fresh seeds, and rightly so in most cases at least.

A French scientist, however, has stated a number of apparent exceptions to the rule. He finds that with carrent two years old soon from the reach \$1. Lettuce nearly all poor. Mushrooms dragging. Radishes firm, but many arrivals too small in size to ex-

ceed \$2. Rhubarb steady. Tomatoes lower. Bad Winter for Birds. cover all the natural supplies of bird food and make very hard times in the feathered doorvards, and that broken nuts and corn, floor be scattered in places where it can easily be found by the birds. Unless something is done for them, the game bird and the insect-eating bird will be more scarce than usual next year, and insects will multiply in proportion.

WHAT ONE CARRIAGE CONCERN DOES. Carriages Direct from Factory to Users at Wholesale Prices

The Columbus Carriage and Harness Company is a large carriage and harness manufacturing concern that formerly sold its output through

ACME Pulverizing HARROW Clod Grusher and Levelor

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Under this pian the man who wants a carriage can get it for a third less than he could of a dealer, because he saves all the feeler's profits. He can buy one carriage for the same price that a dealer who buys a hundred would have to pay. Horse owners have been quick to see the great economies offered them under this plan, and in consequence the business of the Columbus Car-riage and Harness Company has grown rapidly and has proved their plan a practical one. Nothing could be fairer or straighter than the business methods of this honse. They will send you, upon request, their large illustrated cata-

logue, giving exact reproductions and full de-scriptions of their vehicles and harness; you select what you want and send in your order. If, upon receipt of your purchase, you should be dissatisfied they will refund your money in full and pay the freight both ways, thus eliminating all risk from the transaction

You can get the illustrated catalogue free by writing to The Columbus Carriage and Harness

Those parched, dry, arid plains of Mon., Colo Ariz., Idaho and other dry lands respond quickly and give a big yield when planted to Salzer's Speltz, Hanna Barley, Macaroni Wheat, 60 Day Earliest Oats, Billion Dollar Grass and Bromus Inermis. Above seem to flourish and laugh at droughts and arid soils. Just send toc. in stamps and this notice to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their big catalog and farm seed samples. F.P.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. JOHNSON, late of Biddeford, in the County of York and State of Maine, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Frances A. Johnson, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that ithe copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to her without requiring sureties on her bond.

You sage hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousawd nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY HOPKINS, late of Westmoreland, in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-Generai of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Willard Bill, Jr., appointed executor of the will of said deceased by the Probate Court for the County of Cheshire, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such executor he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit in the North Middlesex Savings Bank of Ayer, Mass., of \$535.79 and interest, Book No. 39, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1804, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachustras Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourieen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

A crop that pays may not pay as well as it should. no crop can reach that point where it pays best. Experiments have denonstrated the value

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

**GERMAN KALI** 

WORKS

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of M. AGNES HUNT. late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Abby C. Hunt of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusertrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY B. RUSSELL, late of Somerville, lin said County, decreased, intestate.

WHERAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edward B. Russell of Somerville, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of Februuary, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

all persons interested in the estate of JAMES NEWMAN, late of Winchester, in said

JAME's NEWMAN, late of Winchester, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, James W. Newman, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first account of his trust under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundered actions.

January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and tour.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the erder.

DOSITION wanted on a Poultry Farm by single man, willing to do anything that is in the business. Has made a study of poultry for past seven years. Address, C. W. HOWE, 33 Hopkins St., New Dor-chester, Mass.

WANTED—Old-fashioned glass bottles and flasks. C. M. HARRISON, Drawer 85, New Haven, Conn. WANTED—A working farmer, married, no children, preferred; 45 acres, near Warren, R. I. Must understand care of fowls, horses, cows, etc. Wages 40 dollars per month, cottage and vegetables free. Address in handwriting of applicant, P. O. BOX 1983, Boston, Mass., stating age, nationality and reference

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART-MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City.

VERY handsome yearling Jersey bull also few yearling Jersey helfers, bred to freshen the coming winter and spring. All registered and of the richest breed ing. A. F. PIERCE, Winchester, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale.
G. C. FORRISTER, Framingham, Mass REES—\$1 worth up at wholesale prices. Send to G. C. STONE'S, Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N.Y., for \$^\*\nupage caralog. Established 37 years. Se cure varieties now, pay in spring.

ARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—Spring and fall pigs from carefully selected herd of Imported and American atock of highest quality. B. G. BENNETT, Bochester, N. Y. WANTED—Farmer with small family, capable of taking charge of farm with small dairy, and whose wife can do plain cooking for club members when required, and who is neat and tidy. Must be strictly temperate and reliable and with good references. Address, P. O. BOX 524, Winsted, Ct., Station

WANTED—Housekeeper, American, from 20 to 40; I reference required (preference one who plays pluno some, for company.) House with modern in provements in city, two in family. Can attend church No big Sunday dinners, good home, good pay. Ad-dress C. A. HESELTINE, Agt. B. & M., Personal Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Good farmer in institution for boys Positively no liquor or tobacco. Wages \$30 per month. For particulars address BOX 188 Walpole Mass.

WANTED—Young married man, good milker, team ster, no liquor or tobacco, tenement, barn, gar den, fruit, permanent place good wages. A. N STOWE, Hudson, Mass.

WANTED—At once, single man, or boy over 17, on farm; good home with family, permanent position to right parties. P. O. BOX 58, Blackinton, Mass WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker steady job to good man. FRANK D. MERRELL West Hartford, Ct.

A Nable-bodied girl for general housework, \$3. Give references. PROSPECT FARM, South Framing ham, Mass.

IDDLE-AGED man on farm, either married or single. Write "SAXON," Belchertown, Mass. GOOD man wanted on farm. BOX 55, West Willing ton, Ct.

THREE HUNDRED bothed sashes for sale. Enquire of M. H. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me.

The Workbox.

WOMAN'S CABLE STITCH SWEATER. Use 1 pound German knitting worsted 3 steel needles, No. 14, 1 pair bone needles No. 4. With steel needles cast on 120 stitches for the back, knit 2 plain, seam 2 for 3 inches to form band. Use the bone needles, begin cable (3 seam, 10 plain), according to directions below (\*), making 9 cables across the back.

CABLE STITCH. 1st row-Three seam, 10 plain.

2d row-Three plain, 10 seam. Continue in this way until you have 10

rows, 3 seam, then slip 5 stitches on a separate needle; now knit the last 5 of the 10 plain stitches first, put the 5 on an extra needle back and knit plain. This forms the cable twist. Repeat 10 rows of 3 seam, 10 plain, and again note the twist, and so on.

Work 13 twists deep up to the neck, bind off 3 centre cables for neck, work 3 twists deep on 3 cables on either side for shoulder. Cast on 26 stitches for front and knit to same length as back; finish with a band of 2 plain,

2 seam alternately. Knit the same on the other side of front, sew up 9 twists under the arm and leave the

Sleeve-Begin with 99 stitches, 2 plain, seam 2 alternately on steel needles for 5 inches for cuff. With bone needles then knit 3 seam, 8 plain for cable stitch and twist every tenth row. Make 5 twists.

In the sixth twist increase 2 stitches in this way: Slip 4, increase 1, put back, increase 1,3 plain; this gives you 10 stitches in place of 8. Make 8 more twists for length of sleeve, bind off, sew up and sew into arm-

To finish neck-Pick up all stitches around neck and shoulders; use the bone needles and knit 2 plain, 2 seam for 2 rows. Put on steel needles and knit 4 or 5 inches more, according to fancy.

Face with satin ribbon and finish with EVA M. NILES. hooks and eyes.

### Ways to Launder Lace.

To launder a piece of Battenberg or other lace without ruining its shape and appearance, baste it carefully on a piece of camor white cotton cloth, using a fine needle and fine white thread. See that all points and scallops are tacked firmly in place, and then make a soft suds of pure white soap and lukewarm water. Place the lace in cool water first, without soap, and when it has soaked a few minutes press (not wring) the water out, and place it in the suds water. A little borax may be added to this with good results.

Do not rub and scrub a centrepiece, but souse it up and down in water, and as fast as the water is soiled put it into another basin of fresh, clean suds, always lukewarm. When at last the water and the lace appear clean, prepare a clear, lukewarm water for rinsing. Use about seven of these rinsing waters, so as to get all the soap out of the lace. It is the soap remaining in the lace that to sleep without being perfectly certain that makes it yellow, and when this yellow tinge has once been ironed into a piece it is boiling. It is possible to boil a centrepiece while it is basted on a square of cambric, but it is better to cleanse it frequently than to employ heroic measures occasionally. When a centrepiece has been rinsed, hang it over a line in a sunny place, using no pins, or pinning the cambric over the line with common pins.

When it is nearly dry bring it into the house and press it on the wrong side, on the cambric, till perfectly dry and smooth. Let it dry a while longer, then remove the cambric carefully and press once more with a warm flatiron. Washed in this way the

lace will appear as good as new. If not badly soiled, a lace piece may be cleaned with pipeclay. Purchase five cents spots most soiled with the forefinger, spread a second piece of blue tissue over the top and set all inside a heavy book for severa days or a week. Remove the book, and shake thoroughly, until every bit of powder has been removed; often a soft velvet brush will assist in removing it. Now, lay the lace on a clean ironing board, place over the wrong side a square of damp linen or cambric, and press with a warm flatiron until the upper cloth is dry.—New York Tribune.

# Leave no Moth-Hotels!

A veteran housekeeper writes thus for the benefit of young wives who may imagine that the only thing to do when one is going away for a vacation is to pack trunks and

"We begin our operations about the first week in May. An experienced man is engaged to make the necessary repairs to the furnace, range, grates and chimneys. The furnace pipes are removed and cleaned, and left standing on end till fall.

'The cellar is whitewashed and sprinkled with a solution of chloride of lime-one pound to two gallons of water.

"Winter coal is ordered, but not stored until October. We like our cellar well aired and empty while we are away. Stair carpets are removed and sent with

the rugs to the naphtha-cleaning works for storage. Once in two years large carnets are treated similarly. But carpets may be stored in an unused room, which must be first well cleaned and sprinkled with cedar shavings or camphor. Portieres, blankets, winter clothing.

furs and unused bedding are stored in this room, having first been beaten and aired. 'The furs are placed in paper bags, into which are dropped muslin bags filled with camphor or cedar shavings.

Light shades are removed from windows, wiped and rolled away.

"When carpets are left on floors they should be swept with equal parts of cornmeal and salt, after which all spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia

" Within a day or two of departure spray turpentine around the edges of the carpets. This is a precaution against moths, and is the best thing in the world to keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms.

All beds should be taken apart and well cleaned. Turpentine will effectually drive away vermin, but we use spirits of naphtha, applied with a painter's brush. Beat well the mattresses and pillows, and before placing them in their cotton covers use naphtha about the edges. It leaves no

"A fine bug poison is the following: One pint of proof spirit, two ounces of camphor, four ounces of oil of turpentine and one ounce of corrosive sublimate; mix well.

"Wipe out and dust every room, using on walls cotton batting and on the woodwork soft flannel and lukewarm water and soap.

Gilt frames may be revived by carefully

three eggs. Scraped patches should be touched up with gold paint. Castile scap may be used to clean oil paintings. Over each frame or picture neatly pin cheap white tarleton. Many housekeepers make

"Upholstered furniture should be well beaten and covered with linen slips. Under each chair is sewn a bag of cedar shavings or camphor. Place two or three bags in the piano to protect the felting from moths.

"Soiled lace curtains should be carefully rough dried. It rots them to fold them away filled with dust or starch. If your house is not screened and you are troubled with flies, leave in each room in saucers the following mixture: Black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful; brown sugar, one tablespoonful; cream, one tablespoonful; mix well to gether.

"Wash all bric-a-brac in lukewarm water. Store the pieces away in closets of drawers.

The chandeliers should be cleaned with one ounce of oxalic acid, six ounces of rotten stone, all in powder; one ounce of sweet oil and sufficient water to make a paste. Apply in small proportion and rub dry with a flannel cloth. Protect the brasswork with thin Swiss muslin, arranged tastefully, and in such a way that it will not ignite.

" Last of all, the kitchen and store of sinks and drains should be thoroughly cleansed. For the latter dissolve one-quarter of a pound of copperas in one gallon of water. Chloride of lime, one-half a pound to a gallon, will have the same effect.

"Get rid of all old pots, pans and rubbish Leave things sweet and clean. "Remove prper from shelves and every

particle of grease from everything. Leave about in small saucers and in chinks and cracks a cockroach poison. teacupful of well-bruised plaster of paris, mixed with double the quantity of oatmeal, to which a little sugar is added, is one of

the best. "Before leaving the house remove the lower rods from the awnings and draw the awnings down to the window-sill, where they should be securely fastened. This prevents the dirt and dust from settling in he cracks of the awnings and that uneven fading so often seen. We prefer to have our awnings entirely removed, placing on the inside of the windows dark green shades, which must be well pulled down to keep out dust and protect the inside shut-

ters. " Finally, go back to that storeroom in which are your carpets, woolens and furs. Place a high iron pot on an old wooder chair. Drop in a piece of stick sulphur and set it on fire. Then close up the room tightly. See to it that there is no gilt furniture in the room, as the sulphur will

cause a tarnishing. " Now lock up your house and go away happy in the reflection that when you return to your sweet, pure, hygienic house not a roach, fly, bug or insect will greet you." New York Tribune.

### Cold Feet.

Never go to bed with cold feet. Never try you will be able to keep them warm. To lie one night with cold feet gives such a almost impossible to remove it without strain to the system as will be felt seriously, perhaps ending in a fit of sickness.

Cold feet show an unbalanced circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practical; if not, by lipping them in hot and cold water, altervigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.

With all the rest, if you sleep on a hard bed with cotton sheets, in a cold room, put on an extra covering over the feet. It is very convenient to have a "foot comfort" just wide enough to cover the top of the worth of a druggist, and, laying the piece | bed and about a yard deep. This may be on a sheet of blue tissue paper, sprinkle it made of some light material (perhaps the ton, like a "comfortable," and tacked with ome harmonious color. During the day this may be thrown over the footboard, and spread on the bed at night. The advantage of this is to secure sufficient light covering for the feet without overburdening the re-

mainder of the body. If you use a hot brick or an iron, put it in the bed a little beforehand, and then, when retiring, remove it. To sleep with the feet in contact with it has a tendency to make the feet tender.

But better than both these, and to be used with or without them, is the foot blanket This may be a square yard of domestic flannel or two yards, folded, of Swiss flannel, or anything else you like that is warm enough, only have it nice and clean.

Fold this around your feet and ankles before you put them down into the bed. If not very cold, this will often warm them especially if you have used friction, and if warm, it will prevent their becoming cold by contact with the cold sheets. It keep the warm air around them. It does not make the feet tender and it is far more con venient than the hot brick or soapstone Try it, and if you are troubled with cold feet you will be likely to keep it by you hereafter. Whatever you use, always lie at full length. To "curl up" hinders free circulation.-Health Culture.

The Voices of Women. "See the American woman among those of foreign countries, and note instantly that though she is gloriously victorious in feature, figure, clothes, even often in complex ion, her voice is sadly lacking in modulation, softness and fineness!" says The Woman's Home Companion. "Among the more musical voices of her foreign sisters the American woman's is high, penetrating

and often strident. "It is probable that climatic causes have something to do with this harshness of utterance.—for our men have bad voices. too,-but it is certain that the quality of voice is dependent upon other things than atmosphere, and that if she will the American woman may do much to remedy this

"The first move is to face the fact that our voices are bad, a thing which very few of us think about. Then we must set about training them. There are, of course, many physical rules to follow, which are helpful, and which may be learned from a competent teacher of voice culture. But let us concern ourselves here chiefly with the mental attitude of the speaker, which

means so much. " As Americans we have the pernicious habit of throwing ourselves wholly at people. We endeavor always to keep ourselves at the highest pitch, in order to impress the people with whom we come in contact. This is frequently unconscious, but none the less it is present. We are not satisfied to go our ways quietly, earnestly, attempting to live up to the best that is dusting them and then washing with one in us; but we must impress others with ounce of soda beaten up with the whites of our presence, and often we do this only by giving up some of the deeper pleasures and living rather as the sacrace of things. It seems certain that the quality of our voices is due partly at least, to this attitude of the mind. Our life is pitched high; so are our voices; we live at an unpleasant rate, our voices are unpleasantly harsh and sounding. It would be very beneficial to the American woman if she would endeavor after serener habits of thought. She needs to be more reposeful, more disinterested, to live less tensely, to cultivate a calmer and less militant attitude toward the world. Then, thinking always of her tone, of her expression, she can do much to render her voice mellow, rich, golder even, as are the voices we hear in our imagination from the beautiful women of the vorld."

" Don'ts" for Mothers. A gospel of "don'ts" is generally con-seded to be an unhealthy mental diet to bring up children on, but there is little loubt that a judicious amount administered to parents would be salutary. Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson is plainly of this opinion, for she has written a neat little volume, er titled " Don'ts for Methers" (Lee & Shep ard), which aims to point out some of the stumbling blocks over which the cradle rockers of the world sometimes stub their toes, trip or fall flat.

Here are some of the don'ts sele Don't expect the average nursemaid to

give the intelligent attention you would yourself give; had she your brains she would not be a nursemaid. Don't fail to make your hay in these

recious receptive days. The world lies Don't say, "Oh, do be quiet!" or "Do sit still!" Remember that bones and muscles must develop. Make a place for them to do so. This is your duty.

Don't permit a fear to be implanted your child. Don't forget that "What?" and "Why?" are the best manifestations of a normal brain. Take time and pains to make it grow

wisely. Don't take your small child shopping. Don't give your maid a chance to say You just got mad yourself : so now!' Don't, as you value your motherhood

Don't fail to give the reason why every time you give a command. You want the bedience of an intelligent, reasoning being, not that of an automaton.

Don't let your child suspect that the world can hold a more delightful companion than "mother," if you would keep "an anchor to windward." Don't forget that the mothers who can

enter ipto all her children's pleasures has discovered a marvelous " youth restorer." Don't bring up your children upon a steady diet of "Don'ts," miserable, prickly little word that it is, and sure to rub the

wrong way. Don't correct your child in the presence of others. You yourself would find this very hard to brook, so why regard this little being as less sensitive?

Don't overlook an untruth, yet weigh carefully between untruthfulness and a vivid imagination. It is often a hairsplitting task, but no mistakes should be

into the car, in walking upon the outer edge of the sidewalk, in picking up the handker nately, two or three times, and then using chief she has let drop, your little laddie is moulding the true gentleman. Don't fail to listen attentively and pa-

Don't forget that in assisting "mother

tiently to all the little trials which come into the lives of these small people. Help adjust them, and remember that at six they are as great in proportion as those which daily come into your own life.

Don't forget that sympathy for your children's "fads and fancies" draws you closer to them. Don't offer bribes as an inducement to good behavior.

Don't forget that "almost fourteen" are

daughter.
Don't fail to insist, while your children are still schoolboys and schoolgirls, upon orderly habits in the home, and certain hours for certain duties. As a result of this method the good housewife and thought ful husband may bloom forth later.

Don't fail to make your smile your chiliren's last memory as they depart for school. A ruffled spirit as a sendoff puts the time out of joint for the entire day.

Don't treat your son and daughter at wenty as you would have treated them at twelve. Remember that they are now a man and a woman.

Don't forget that you are, or ought to be your children's ideal of all that is perfection, and that it is your duty to live up to their ideals in every possible way. Not an easy task, but wonderfully inspiring.

# Avoid Wrinkles, Wash Face Upward.

Our grandmothers used to date the period of their lost girlhood by the first wrinkle. but the woman has to be seen nowadays who would have the courage to say that with her first wrinkle comes old age. She would tell you she is proud of that little faint line.

But, as a rule, ill health is answerable for those disagreeable little lines, and, indeed when they are many in number, they are disfiguring.

Many are the methods that have b tried to make the skin smooth and fair A number of these methods are good, but

as no two skins are alike, each requires a different treatment There is a good deal in the way you wash your face. Instead of washing it downwards, as ninety-nine out of every hundred

friction given to the parts most likely to Spraying the face with soft hot water a night is good. The best plan of all is to nourish the body

do, it should be washed upwards, and gentle

with good, wholesome food, which will, in its turn, nourish the skin and fill out the face in the parts, where wrinkles gener ally come. Face powder only deepens the

# Domestic Hints.

wrinkles.

FRENCH CONSOMME. Use four quarts of stock and six pounds of shin of beef, as fresh killed as possible. Cut all the meat from the bone and separate all the fat from it. Cut up the beef in chunks about the size of a walnut, using a chopping knife for this pur pose, and if there are many sinews take out some of them; it is not necessary to remove all o them. Add one carrot, average size, one leel and one onion, one spray of celery and one part ley root with leaves, three cloves, twelve pepper corns, half a bay leaf, a tablespoonful of salt and the four quarts of stock. Add the whites of three raw eggs with their shells, and also add one pint of cold water. Then let the whole simmer slowly for four or five hours. Strain through a napkin into a stone jar and set away in

with any garnish desired. Be exreful not to let it boil down. Simply heat it to the boiling point.

PORK CUTLETS, A LA LAUBORA. Out off six covered cutlets from a rack of pork eat to flatten to half an inch in thickness, then beat to flatten to half an inch in thickness, then season with salt and pepper; fry them in butter, and when done range them on a dish capable of being placed in the oven; covered over with well-seasoned bechamel cream sauce, thickened with raw egg yolks, and adding some very finely out-up chives. Press a few hard-boiled egg yolks through a sieva, holding it over the chops, and when the top is well covered pour on some butter and brown in a brisk oven.

#### POTTED BABBIT.

Use two small rabbits or one large one, one pound of fat bacon, one pound of veal, the liver of the rabbits, salt, pepper and spices. Cut the rabbit in pieces and put it in a stone jar; cut the veal and bacon in large dice, mix them and add a teaspoonful of mixed mace, cloves and black pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt and fill the spaces between the pieces of rabbit. Lay a thin slice or two of bacon on top and one bayleaf, then cover with a lid of plain paste made of flour and water only, set the jar in a pan or pot containing water and bake in a slow oven three or four hours. There is no water needed in the meat. A greased paper on top will keep the paste from A greased paper on top will keep the paste from burning. When done set the jar away to become cold, pick the meat from the pieces of rabbit and pound them to a paste along with the veal and bacon and fat, and if any gravy at the bottom, boil down almost dry and mix it in. Taste for seasoning. Press solid into small jars or cups and cover the top with the clear part of olted butter. Keep tightly covered in a cool

Put a layer of coarsely crumbled bread in bot tom of buttered dish; then a layer of seede raisins and stewed cranberries, a few bits of butter, and a few drops of vanilla extract; repeat bread, butter, vanilla and fruit until dish is full; have crumbs and butter top layer; bake unti-puffy and brown; then decorate with meringu-and place in very moderate oven to set the latter crumbs and butter top layer; bake until but not brown. Place a paper collar about dis and serve on the table.—What to Eat.

CHOCOLATE LOAF CAKE.

Two ounces of chocolate, one cup of sugar ne-half cup of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-quarter cup of butter, four eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two cups of pastry flour. Put the chocolate into a saucepan, stand it over hot water until it melts. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar, beat again until very light cream, and the sugar, beat again until very light, and add the chocolate; now add the yolks of the eggs, and beat again. Measure milk, sift the baking powder with the flour and beat whites of eggs. Add a little milk and a little flour well mixed; beat vigorously, add the vanilla, stir in the well-beaten whites, and turn at once into a greased square cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (260° F.) tor forty-five minutes.

CREAMED BONBONS.

Put one pound of crushed sugar with a teacup of water in a porcelain kettle, boil without stirring until a soft ball may be formed. Remove from fire and let stand in the kettle a fev nutes, flavor, and with a large spoon beat until becomes fine and creamy. With the fingers It becomes fine and creamy. With the fingers roll portions of the cream into little round or oval balls. These little bonbons can be dipped in melted chocolate, cocoanut cream or small candied fruits may be pressed into their centre

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

For chapped hands one may try applications to water in about equal parts. Discontinue if the treatment does not prove beneficial, as its effect s not the same on every one. Before giving i up, however, try adding more water to the mixt

Take one pound of dates well washed and dried. Cut them open with a sharp penknife, take out the seed and insert a salted peanut. Melt one pound of granulated sugar, no water stirring constantly to keep from turning too brown. When entirely melted, place the saucenstantly to keep from turning too oan over another of boiling water. Keep the water boiling, so the liquid sugar will not get too thick. Take each date up on a skewer or new another hat pin place on a thinly buttered tin. This is a beautiful confection for a lunc

A tough beefsteak may be made tender for broiling if marianated in oil and vinegar for about four hours before time to cook it. Allow two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to four of oil, and lay the steak in a platter containing the mixture. Turn frequently and keep it in a cold place.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it, as the soda in-jures the gilding. Instead, use soap, which has no ill effects and answers just as well.

ige or angel cake is slightly tough. place it in a deep stone crock, carefully covering the jar, and let it stand in the cellar or cool pan try for one or two days, at the end of which time the tough cake will have become moist and ten-der. If a tough angel cake is left over one night in this way it will generally be sufficient, but sometimes two or even three days will be required.

To make sherbert press one pint unseas cooked apple pulp through sieve; also one pint cranberry juice; then add juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful vanilla and one pint of sugar; cook for ten minutes; cool and freeze as for ices;

serve in crystal glasses.—What to Eat. Misunderstandings sometimes arise from ver slight causes, and occasionally one occurs which seems to prove that silence is not always golden Mrs. Bond's Swedish cook was scrupulousl next about her work; but her figure was so un lovely and her countenance so unprependent at her. Instead, whenever the housekeepe found it necessary to interview her unattractiv aid, she kept her eyes fixed upon a large blac coal-scuttle that always stood beside the kitche stove. One day, as Mrs. Bond stood in the doorway, gazing at the coal-hod while Matilda was telling what groceries were needed, the handmaiden proceeded to give vent to the pent-up feelings of many weeks. "Vat for you exclaimed Matilda. "Every day I scrob heem inside, and I scrob heem outside, until he vas yust so clean as my can vash heem.—luke, me sis, I have scrob all she's skeen off heem—bu all the tam you luke-luke at heem like you tank dondt vasb heem at all! I neffer see no lady s

# fashion Motes.

•• The beauty and originality of the new lines and cotton fabrics for the coming spring is some thing to excite enthusiasm. Unquestionably the favorites will be the cotton and slik cor tions, many of which are unsurpassed in silks Of these, the airy material called silk tissue and the embroidered mulls are especially lovely. A pale blue mull embroidered with tiny crescents is An exquisite fabric is printed and ordered French mull. This is wide enough for a long skirt, and the border, of course, forms the trimming around the hem. An example has a white ground covered with loose violets, pinkish mauve in color, the border, twelve inches wide, showing deeper tones of violet and mauve. These bordered mulls, eight yards of which make a generous dress pattern, come in two qualities. The all-cotton are sold at ninety-eight cents a yard, and the best quality of silk and couton at Bordered linens are also shown. Gown made from them have that appearance of exclu-siveness which belongs to dress patterns or

... The etamine weave is apparent in a large er of the new linens and cottons. A cotto odd name of Ponthelie, "th nounced t, is a fine, lacey fabric shown in blu and white, and several other color com It costs sixty-eight cents a yard in January, and will not, the dealers say, be very much cheaper size of a silver dollar, scattered over its surface.

These are surrounded with a sort of a border of solidly woven material. Not all the new linens into all the picture-sh through a napkin into a stone jar and set away in a cold place. When consomme is required during faces, a blue, for instance, that looks remarkably the week take out a quart of it and reheat it like denim, but is so soft and luminous as to be 'The Communion of St. Jerome,' and what are

very attractive. Black linen is a feature of the season. The color is said to be fast. Elderly women and those in mourning will appreciate the black linen, which comes in the solid solor and combined with white in dots and fine stripes. and combined with white in dots and nice stripes.

•• The most beautiful of all the new materials are the printed nets, which are destined to be worn a great deal for summer gowns, and longer than the warm season for evenings and dancing. The net is soft and fine, like old-fashioned blond, and is printed in large flower designs, something

ike the organdle patterns.

• New laces and trimmings are being une\*e New laces and trimmings are being unpacked in the large shops. The fad for gold still
lingers, and shows in many of the trimmings. A
wide gold ribbon has a band in the centre of solid
embroidery in pastel green. The same with
violet, blue, red, etc., is also shown. An eighteeninch imitation crochet lace for yokes, or other
trimming of waists, is inset over its surface with
open medallions worked with colored silks,
showy, but beautiful. Bands to match are to be
had. A kind of Spanish lace flouncing is very show, but beautiful. Bands to make are to be had. A kind of Spanish lace flouncing is very effective, the white flounce being appliqued apparently with large garlands and knots of fine black lace. As a matter of fact, the white and black are woven together. Narrow lace to match

comes at \$1.95 the yard, the flouncing costing \$3.50. Hand-painted lace will be very popular. \*6 The 1904 spring shirt-waist suit is a more carefully studied costume, to all appearances, than its predecessors. It is, as a rule, rather orate, despite the fact that the origina more elaborate, despite the fact that the original intention of the suit was simplicity, and that its popularity was the result of an inward protest against the overtrimmed gown. A coarse linen suit in string color is trimmed with bands of Rus-sian cross stitch, red being the dominant color. The shirt-waist shows the long shoulder lines de-manded by fashion and these are emphasized by bands of the colored trimming. A band covers the buttons and buttonholes, and make the small, tight cuff. The skirt is not trimmed with bands, out has the cross-stitched pattern done directly on the linen. One line is brought down the front, and two shorter lines from the hem to within

eighteen inches of the belt are on either side.

••• Another suit is trimmed with clear blue and white cross-stitched bands. The shirt is jucked In two groups of wide tucks on either side of a stud band of the cross stitch. Short pointed bands are stitched flat between the groups of tucks, and the stock is embroidered in cross stitch, as are the high cuffs. No embroidery appears on the skirt, which is tucked in groups to match the shirt. This combination of embroidery and applied bands is very good indeed.

. Shirt-waist suits of etamine, linens and cottons are put together with fagoting or bands of self-color embroidery. In the main the skirt is trimmed to match the waist. Very few plain

skirts are seen as yet. ••• Long garnitures of flowers are used to trim evening gowns. A wreath on the left side of the low bodice is a decoration very often seen. Evening gowns, by the way, are not cut as low as they were last year. Flower trimmings on evening gowns should be as carefully studied by the wearers of the gowns as flowers in the hair. The least mistake is fatal to the beauty of the costume. For example, a tall girl can wear long ropes of flowers, while a slender girl of medium height or a small girl would be simply extinguished by such a decoration. To some a garland on the left side would not be become without a smaller trimming of flowers on the right shoulder. Some have to forego wreaths altogether. If they are not becoming, substitute bunches of flowers. Very young girls affect the small chiffon roses and other flowers so skillfully made now. These come in bands and wreaths in the shops, and are not extremely expensive. White mousselines and tulles are charming trimmed with these fragile things.

. It has been something of a puzzle to the costumer to gratify the craze for full skirts, voluminous frills and chiffons, and floating drap ries, and yet manage to preserve the willowy, slender figure also demanded by fashion. The unlined waist was the first triumph of mind over matter, and that experiment proving successful, more and more material was cut away from the inside of gowns, until now it might almost be claimed that a well-made gown has no inside at all. Bones, belts, binding, ribbons are things of Seams are turned in for neatness, but beyond that no attempt to finish the under part of the gown is made. A Paris letter in Vogue describes a new and astonishing garment called the robe sylphide. This is really a corset gown, or a gown built on a fitted corset. It is especially adapted to princesse models, although not confined to them. It is worn over the lightest and scantiest of lingerie, and makes the nearest ap-proach to the reformed dress that French nodistes have achieved. Even the garters are attached to the gown, which is practically the entire costume. The sylphide will be a boon to stout women. Unfortunately, only an artist can

. Three types of skirts are seen: the plaited. and the triple skirt. Combinations of the triple and the plaited or shirred skirts are often made A lovely gown much admired in a recen "society" play was of light blue crepe de chine trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta. The tor of the skirt was laid in plaits, the folds being turned towards the back from a narrow panel in the front gore. These were stitched nearly to the knee. Below the skirt was very full, and had three wide folds of the crepe stitched on to simu late deep tucks. There was a high girdle o with bands of taffets like a mess jacket. There were a high collar and puffed sleeves of cream

Another gown in the same play had a laited skirt, v ch was very graceful. The maerial was light blue cloth, and the skirt was long all around. The front gore was a narrow panel, from which the plaits started. They were stitched flat to form a deep hip yoke, and the rest of the skirt fell in heavy straight folds. A flower design cut from the cloth and embroidered trimmed the skirt, extending around the botton The entire bodice was covered with the flowers and a band crossed the shoulders and trip the flaring sleeves. A yoke and collar of white lace and undersleeves of plaited white chiffon

completed the gown.

••• With all the variety in sleeves the present ashlons allow, there are one or two rules that seem to be fixed. The line from the neck to the elbow must be plain and unbroken, no trim except vertical bands, being tolerated. The full-ness is now about the elbow, gauntless and cavaier cuffs being used to keep it in place. The elbow sleeve for dinner and evening gowns con tinues in favor. The long shoulder effect so universally desired is impossible with short sleeves and wrist-long sleeves do not, somehow, go well with evening gowns, even when the neck is cut

. Very pretty are the slashed sleeves so much worn this winter. These are usually plain and close fitting at the front, and have fulled pieces oined on at the back, sometimes with buttons usually with braid or trimming of some kind Coat sleeves are made in this way very often. The bell-shaped and flared sleeve have about

disappeared. . Older women are wearing evening gowns of utiful fabric called lace grenadine, which ooks like a fine, silk lace. It comes in black white and colors, with printed designs of flower n natural colors. Thus on a cream-white group is a careless design of huge roses and foliage in reds, pinks and pale yellows. The same design appears on a black ground. The material is rather expensive, but it is so rich and handsome rather expensive, but it is so rich and handsome that it requires little trimming. The flowers are printed in pastel tones and blurred into a softess never seen in cheap materials.-N. Y. Even-

#### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"If we will take the good we find, asking no ns, we shall have heaping measures. The great gifts are not got by analysis. Everything our being is the temperate zone. We may climb into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry later in the season. A typical linen, which comes and lifefless science, or sink into that of sensa-in several shades of pale lilac, gray and blue, is a tion. Between these extremes is the equator of loose canvas weave, and has lace-like disks, the life, of thought, of spirit, of poetry,—a narrow belt. Moreover, in popular experience, every-thing good is on the highway. A collector peeps into all the picture-shops of Europe, for a landas transcendent'as these, are on the walls of the Vatican, the Uffizil, or the Louvre, where every footman may see them; to say nothing of nature's pictures in every street, of sunsets and sunrises every day, and the sculpture of the human body never absent. A collector recently bought at public auction, in London, for one hundred and fifty-seven guiness, an autograph of Shakspere: but for nothing a schoolboy can read 'Hamlet,' and can detect secrets of bighest concernment yet unpublished therein. I think I will never read any but the commonest books,—the Ribje Homer, Dante, Shakspere and Milton." Fr

The highway of life is a very populous thoroughfare; it offers an infinite variety of experiences and its outlooks are vast. is, indeed, a treasure-trove of material to be variously wrought into this thing we call life. "Everything good is on the highway," and every possibility is also there, if the eye to discern and the skill to combine are present. Individual success on this high road of life depends less on the particular point of view of the panorama, or the immediate resources of the moment, than on the degree of poise and purpose of the individual. "Success in thyself. which is best of all."

Then, indeed, is the keynote of all that harmonious relation with life whose result is that power of achievement and of personal happiness that we call success. First of all it is "in thyself." First of all, it consists of certain qualities that react on circumstances and events and create a chain of sequences. Life is not only determined, but actually made up of a series of choices Never was there a truer expression than that embodied in the lines :-

Our deeds still travel with us from afar, And what we have been makes us what we are.

Looking backward, life is seen almost as an endless chain whose links are inevitably forged by those preceding them. One does certain thing today because of the thing he did yesterday. The act of yesterday operates as a constraining force. The motor power is always within, and according to the intensity and exaltation of this inner is the degree of force one may be able to bring to bear on affairs. One source of the most potent energy is that of regarding no conceivable ideal as incapable of being realized. The highest and the most beautiful and perfect experiences are those which are really most capable of outer realization. One dreams the dream,-the dream of all the harmony and sweetness and noble significance in daily living, and the very power to dream the dream is the pledge and prophecy that it may be fulfilled in outer life; that it may be realized to the utmost. "Let one but keep true to the vision of glory that once suddenly fell upon him out of the blue skies, when the air was all liquid gold, and the fairy bells rang with their ethereal chimes, and the days were all magic and music and made up of enchanted hours; let one but hold true the polarity to the Heavenly vision revealed to him; let him recognize that life's highest experiences are always its truest experiences, and he shall come to their perfect fulfillment. "The great gifts are not got by analysis. Everything good is on the highway." Nor shall one miss it, unless he turn away with willfully blinded eyes. "Optimism," said Phillips Brooks, "is a belief in a great purpose underlying the world for good, absolutely certain to fulfill itself somewhere, somehow. That must have been what God saw when He looked upon the world and

called it good." The world is good. Its purposes are

evolved out of its discipline. "Let thy gold be cast in the furnace Thy red gold, precious and bright, Do not fear the heat and the testing

In the caverns of burning light. And thy gold shall return more precious Free from all the dross and stain, For as gold is tried by the fire

So the heart must be tried by pain." The hardships, the sadness, the defeats, the denials are the furnace fires that con sume the dross and set free the pure gold of life. These experiences are all good. They, too, equally with the successes and the joy re working

Everything good is on the highway. Courage, we shall win at last.' The star revealed may be clouded for a time, but it shall again shine forth in heavens in all its glorious beauty and guiding power. The gift that seemed just within the grasp may be withheld for the moment, but it is not withdrawn. It awaits the more fitting hour. It awaits that higher and nobler degree of spiritual life achieved only through the discipline of pain and denial. Let one

but hold steadfast to his faith. "Why does our Lord say that the faith arising from inspired intuition is more blessed than the faith arising from sensible evidence?" questions Archdeacon Wilberforce, and he answers: " I suppose because the opening of the soul's vision, unsought, predicates a greater nearness to the vital centre. I suppose also because the inspired ones, the vision-seers, are the pioneers for the thinkers. They challenge the patient investigators, who, slowly following them, establish by logical process the conclusions to which the vision-seers have arrived by intuition. For example, Saul of Tarsus has a vision on the road to Damascus. Multitudes of thinkers follow up his clues, and Europe is Christian in consequence. The epigram is demonstrably true in the realm of mind, in the earth plane. Columbus, who was intuitively convinced of the existence of a new world before he had seen it, had superior vision to that of the modern traveler who crosses America from New York to San Francisco in his Pullman car. In that sense more illuminated was he who had not seen America and yet had believed and the traveler of today is indebted, for that which he sees, to the intuition of Columbus who had not seen and yet had believed." And so, let us hold the faith in the final working out of all beauty and blessedness of life according to the divine

will. The vision, clouded for the moment, will shine again. "The happy bells shall ring, And all the birds shall sing. The sunshine burst in new glory after the tempest is passed. "Everything good is on the highway."

# PILES

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### Doetry.

#### CHERRFULNESS

Our little bird broke out one night. In happy song when all was still; It filled my heart with fond delight, As unexpected pleasure will: He trilled and piped in gleeful tone, While wailing went the winter wind; I said, "I'll make that voice my own, And in the dark a song I'll find!" WILLIAM BRUNTON

### SOURCES.

I passed a stagnant marsh that lay neath a reeking scum of green, A loathsome puddle by the way;
No sorrier pool was ever seen.
I thought: "How lost to all things pure and clean and white those foul depths be"-Next day from out that pond obscure Two queenly lilles laughed at me.

I passed a hovel 'round whose door The signs of penury were strewn; I saw the grimed and littered floor, The walls of logs from tree trunks hewn.
I said: "The gates of life are shut To those within that wretched pen "-

But lo! from out that lowly hut Came one to rule the world of men. Strickland W. Gilhlan, in the Baptist Union. IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT.

If I should die tonight, My friends would look upon my quiet face Before they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death hath left it almost fair; And laying snow-white flowers against my hair, Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness, And fold my hands with lingering caress; Poor hands, so empty and so cold tonight!

If I should die tonight,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the ley hands had wrought; some gentle word the frozen lips had said; Erranus on which the willing feet had sped;

The memory of my selfishness and pride, My hasty words would all be put aside, And so I should be loved and mourned tonight If I should die tonight, Even hearts estranged would turn once more

Recalling other days remorsefully. The eyes that chill me with averted glance Would look upon me as of yore, perchance, And soften in the old familiar way. For who could war with dumb, und

So I might rest, forgiven of all tonight. Oh, friends, I pray tonight, Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow; The way is lonely, let me feel them now. Think gently of me; I am travel-worn; My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn Forgive, oh hearts estranged, forgive, I plead! When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need The tenderness for which I long tonight.

—Unknown.

#### THE OLD FARM.

The old farmhouse I see again; In its low dark eaves the twittering wren It nested long ago; And I breathe once more the south wind's balm And sit and watch in the twilight's calm, The bat flit to and fro.

The white cows lie at the pasture bars, And the dairy, cool, with its tins and jars, Is stored with curds and cream; There's somebody putting the things to right, And through the windows I see a light From the tallow candle gleam.

The garden is rich with its old-time bloom, And I catch, in fancy, the faint perfume Of blossoms dank with dew; And over it all is the starlit dome, And round about it the peace of home-How it all comes back to view!

The night wind stirs in elm and oak And up from the mill pond comes the croak
Of the bullfrog's rich bassoon; And I catch the gleam as over the brink
There peeps with tremulous shivering blink The rim of the crescent moon.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The heaviness of earth and air, The force of passing breeze,
The weight of crowns and ships and worlds wonder not at these: I see the awful griefs and pains

That faint souls undergo, And wonder how the human heart Can stand such weight of woe! The measurement of time and space.

The depth of deepest seas, The distance of the faintest star-I marvel not at these; The measure that I marvel at All measurements above Is this: the wondrous height and depth

And length and breadth of love! -Clarence Urmy It all comes back from the dusk of time,

With the mournful cadence and swell of rhyme
That is half remembered still—
Like a measure from some forgotten strain, That hauntingly comes and flees again, And under a dusky twilight sky It, mingling, floats with the plaintive cry Of the desolate whipoorwill. -Hollis W. Field.

Brilliants. If fortune, with a smiling face, Strew roses on our way, When shall we stoop to pick them up? Today, my friend, today! But should she frown with face of care. And talk of coming sorrow, When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?

Tomorrow, friend, tomorrow! -Mackay "Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile We stay, at longest, but a little while. Hasten we must or we shall lose the chance To give the gentle word, the kindly glance. Be swift and tender—that is doing good; 'T is doing what no other good deed could." -The Christian Union Herald

Oh, you with hope fulfilled, that realized Seems but a little triumph and unprized, For me a joy more exquisite and fine:
Though life had led me by a barren stream, Though my desire hath never been mine,

Pity me not-for I have had my dream. -Theodosia Garrison, in Scribner's Were a star quenched on high, For ages would its light Still trembling downward from the sky, Fall on our mortal sight.

So when a good man dies, For years beyond our ken, The light he leaves behind him lies Along the paths of men. Be true, dear heart,

And do thy part; Above all gold. Be kind, dear heart, And do thy part, So there shall be True charity.

### Miscellaneous.

Across His Path.

"Well, my lad, it's good to have you back once "Thanks, Uncle Hervey; it's very kind of you 0 say so.

" Are you really better?"

"Are you really better?"
"Sound as a drum! Never felt better in my life.
There is nothing like New Zealand air, after all."
"So I should judge!" exclaimed Sir Hervey
Ralston, a world of affection in eye and voice, as
he surveyed the sunburnt face before him.
"Talking of health, you don't look much amiss
yourself. Uncle Hervey; which, under the circumataness. Is not narhang surprising."

yourself, Uncle Hervey; which, under the cir-cumstances, is not perhaps surprising."

Sir Henry found his sunny smile infectious.

"Perhaps not. You will be able to judge for yourself this evening. There is a function at Lady Wolverton's and, although I am sorry it occurs on the night of your return, I thought you would prefer to come."

Stifling his disappointment, Raiston rejoined:

"By all means, Uncle Hervey. I would not have you change your plans on my account for the world. Besides which, I am anxious to make the acquaintance of my future aunt."

the acquaintance of my future aunt."
Sir Henry laughed. "I never looked at it in that light before. She is younger than you, my hov."

"And so are you in many ways," retorted Ralston stoutly. "You are a generation younger than most men of forty-five, Uncle Hervey. You know you are."

The deprecating, almost wistful, look called forth by his words was not lost upon the younger man, who hastened to aver: "I was desperately glad to hear your piece of news; found the letter waiting for me at Santa Cruz. You are much too good to die a bachelor, so I shall kick my heels with a light heart at your wedding, notwithstanding the back seat now in story.

withstanding the back seat now in store for yours to command." The laugh with which he ended was not a natural one, and his lip quivered under the fair mustache. The undivided affection of many years standing, affection that between uncle and nephew was almost unique, was undivided no

A drive of half an hour brought them to Sir Hervey's house.
"H'm!" observed Ralston, with a glance at the newly painted front. "Festive arrangements beginning early. Which is the happy day?" "The sixth of April," replied Sir Hervey, lead-ing the way into the house.

ing the way into the house.
"And this is the tenth of February; it will be here in no time." "I am glad you are back before April, lad. I began to think Dunedin was to claim you as a permanency, and I want you as best man for the

Hugh Ralston's eves shone with pride. "I feel ed, Uncle Hervey. Any pretty bridemaids

o the fore?' "You will probably meet one or two of them this evening. We have not much time to lose. You know your room."

Lady Wolverton's receptions were always well Lary Wolverton's receptions were always well attended. In her position as queen of society in which she moved she had been ably seconded by her daughter. Adelaide, whose engagement to Sir Hervey Ralaton she viewed with unalloyed delight. His immense wealth was an undisputed fact, their own poverty being known only to mother and daughter. How much of the schievement of Sir Hervey's desire had been due to the maternal pressure brought to bear upon the girl maternal pressure brought to bear upon the girl was not realized by the latter herself, so subtle and ingenious had Lady Wolverton's tactics

"Ah!" exclaimed Sir Hervey, the blood cours-ing through his veins with a rapidity almost boy-ish. "Come, Hugh, and let me have the pleasure of presenting you; it is one to which I have long looked forward." Adelaide Wolverton had seen them and was

ready with a gracious welcome for the nephew about whom she had heard so much. "And this is 'Hugh," ahe said. "You must not expect me to call you anything else, for your name has become a household word among fus, has it not?" She turned to Sir Hervey, who met the shy, sweet glance with one of gratitude.
That these two, whom he loved better than all
the world besides, should be friends, was his one lesire—a desire that seemed likely to be fulfilled

as the evening wore away.
"Tell me," said Adelaide Wolverton some two

ne?" he asked. "I feared your jealousy," was the prompt reply, "for I knew how much you and Sir Her-vey had been to each other. Jealous people are

o unreasonable, are they not?" "So I should imagine."
"Ah, the conditional mood! That is delightful. Then you do not bear me any ill will?" Raiston looked at the upturned face and re-joined: "Ill will? How could I bear you any-thing but the very reverse?" With grandilo quence he tried to cover his embarrassment, but Adelaide Wolverton was not deceived. She knew, and knew also that Raiston was aware of ner knowledge, that their meeting had proved no

ordinary one. For love had awakened, a love "I see," she said slowly unfurling her fan,
"your emotion is due merely to gratitude. Mr
Raiston, how long have you been away from

The change of tone and subject was not lost upon Ralston. They had been treading on deli-cate ground, and, thankful for the deviation, he replied: "Two years this month, but it seems ike four-1 have seen and done so much in the

Turning to the girl beside him he noted the shade of bitterness that had crept over her face, and somehow as he looked he knew that she was ot happy in her engagement. A wave of pity for Sir Hervey welled up in his heart, for the baronet idolized his young betrothed.

Sir Hervey Ralston, honorable and clear-souled himself, incapable of subterfuge or pretence was never ready to imagine evil of any shape in others. And if during the weeks that followed it seemed to him that Adelaide grew more and more impassive, while a spirit of unrest had selzed upon his nephew, he strove to see no

And what about Hugh? At one and the same time had the gates of heaven and heil been opened to him, and he reveled in his blist, only to writhe in the agony involved. No words on the critical transfer of the critical state of the critical sta involved. No words on the subject had be Adelaide exchanged, thus far they had been loyal to Sir Hervey. But Hugh smiled bitterly as he acknowledged to himself the limitations of that loyalty. None knew better than he the

subtlety of love's confessions. On the evening of the last day in March he waited nervously for his uncle's approach to the smoking room, which had been the scene of many a confidential talk before his voyage to New Zealand. Sir Hervey's step seer lost its lightness, or so it seemed to Hugh, as he listened to its drawing near. He was later, too, in joining him than was his wont. Had any suspicion crossed his mind? Were his thoughts of next week's happiness unalloyed, or were they shadowed by a vague yet unmistakable

cloud?
Hugh Ralston wondered, but said nothing as his uncle entered the room. The latter with his usual precision and neatness, lit a cigar, seated himself, and was soon engrossed in the pages of

Saturday. You can do without me on the sixth, can you not?" He laughed a little curiously as the added, "I am hardly a necessary part of the

Sir Hervey folded his newspaper, laid it on the table and deliberately adjusted his glasses before looking in his nephew's direction. "Do I understand you aright? You prefer not to be with me on the day of my marriage?"

Hugh Raiston bowed his head.

Sir Harvay rose from his abelic and instinct.

Sir Hervey rose from his chair and instinctively the younger man did the same, a movement that brought them face to face as the words, "You dare not be with me!" broke from the baronet's lips.

The eyes of the two men met, and the soul of each was read. Then as Hugh leaned on the mantelpiece, burying his face on his arms, with a groan, it was the elder man who proved the stronger, who first brought light into the darkness that had descended.

ness that had descended.

Hugb was conscious at last of the pressure of a hand upon his shoulder, and as through a vast space and time he heard the voice of Sir Hervey saying, "It is well, my boy. I am not worthy of her, and might not—and should not—have made her happy. You must not blame yourself; far from it. I am going now to Lady Wolverton's and—will—release her." The last words were wrung from lips that were growing pale. Sir Hervey walked slowly to the door. Hugh had never moved.

never moved.

Turning round as his fingers closed over the handle, the uncle said, imploringly, "Don't, my lad! Don't take it so to heart. I shall get over it, and you—you will be happy, as you deserve to be."—Exchange.

### Pouth's Department.

FATHER'S SWEETEST CHILD.

When Baby holds her breath sometimes, And gets black in the face, You ought to see the scurrying And fussing 'round the place;
They telephone for father
To bring the doctor quick;
Grandma cries and wrings her hands,

And Sister Jane turns sick: And Ned and Nell and Jack and me, We're frightened plum to death, 'Cause mother she won't 'splain to us Why Baby holds her breath.

But when they give her what she wants,

And Baby's well again, And chews on father's watch and grins, You ought to hear them then; They call her lovely angel,
And bless her heart she smiled;
The one that grandma loves the best,

And father's sweetest child; And mother says to Ned and us: "You'll surely be my death; What makes you ask me questions, While the Baby holds her breath?' Augusta Kortrecht, in Good Housekeeping

## The Money that Slips Away.

" I get fifteen dollars a week, and I never have single cent of it when Saturday comes," said boy of nineteen to me one day not long ago. "Perhaps you have some one besides yourself

support," I said.
"No, I do not," was the reply. "I pay four dollars a week for my room and board at home, and all the rest goes."
"How does it go?"

"Well, it just seems to slip away from me some-how or other. I just cannot save a cent of it. There's so much to tempt a fellow to spend money

been.
"Now for the fray," murmured young Ralston as they mounted the staircase; "the usual crush is evidently in store."

They had entered the reception room, and there, standing under the friendly light of a hanging lamp, Ralston saw the most beautiful girl he had ever in his life beheld.

"Ah!" exclaimed Sir Hervey, the blood coursets when he had a pin on the light that he had "put up" eight dollars. His link cuff buttons were showy and expensive. A full-blown rose, for which he paid twenty-five cents, was in his buttonhole, and one of his pockets was bulging out with expensive confectionery. I heard him say that he and "some of the other fellows" were going to have a box at the opera the next night, and that it would cost them three dollars apiece. And yet, he cost them three dollars apiece. And yet, he could hardly tell just why it was that he could

not save anything.

Now, the men who have made themselves independent, and who have money to spend for the good of others, were not like this young fellow when they were boys. Had they been like him they would never have been independent. I suspect that this boy will verify his own prediction that he would never save a cent. He certainly

When he was nineteen he began teaching a country school at a salary of eight dollars a week, and he saved three dollars of it. Later, when his salary had been increased to ten dollars a week, he saved four dollars of it, and when the was earning fifteen dollars a week, he saved

seven dollars of it, investing it carefully. seven dollars of it, investing it carefully.

Of course, he did not wear tailor-made clothes.
and did not buy a new tie every two or three
weeks and pay a dollar or more for it. I doubt
if he ever paid a dollar for a tie in all his life. And yet he is by no means niggardly, for he gives away thousands every year to the suffering and for the benefit of humanity in general. There were temptations for him to spend all his earnings, but he did not yield to them. I have heard him say that he never went in debt for anything. If he could not pay for it, he went without it. Some one has said: "Never treat money with levity; money is character."

It is certainly proof of a great lack of force of character when a man allows all of his earnings to "slip away from him somehow or other." There is an unhappy future in store for the boy who spends all that he earns. The boy who be-gins by doing this is sure to spend more than he

earns before very long.

I have knowledge of a young man earning a salary of twenty dollars a week who had his wages attached by a tailor to whom he owed fifty-four dollars for five fancy vests. His excus was that "a fellow had to dress well nowadays was that "a fellow had to dress well nowadays or be nobody." How much do you suppose those five unpaid-for vests added to his character or to his standing in the community? And of what value is the good opinion of those who

judge you by the clothes you wear?
You may set it down as a fact that if you do not save anything in your young manhood you will be sure to have a poverty-stricken and de-pendent old age, and there are no sadder people in this world than the old who are solely dependent on the charity of others for their support. If all that you earn is "slipping away" from you, you will be wise if you go straight to a savings bank and there deposit a fixed proportion of your earnings before it "slips away" from you. And having once deposited it, let nothing tempt you to draw it out. Any successful business man will tell you that this is good advice.—Young

# A Child's Definitions.

The late Frederic R. Coudert, lawyer and wit, had a great fondness for children. He collected indefatigably the quaint sayings of children, and one of the treasures of his library was a small manuscript volume filled with definitions that children had composed. This volume was called a "child's dictionary," and these are some of e definitions that Mr. Coudert would read from

Dust-Mud with the juice squeezed out of it. "Snoring—Letting off sleep.
"Apples—The bubbles that apple trees blow.

Back biter—A mosquito.
"Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with.

# 'Ice-Water that went to sleep in the cold."

A half hour passed. Senator Cockrell was enduring the pangs of hunger, "What became of the boy who went after my apples?" said he.

The lad, entirely unsuspicious of anything amiss, was summoned into the Senator's presence. He explained that he thought the apples were his reward for delivering the message. He had eaten them.

The frugal Missourian saw the joke in the situation. He could not restrain a laugh.—N. Y. Tribune.

One Description of It. "What," asked the teacher, "do you understand by 'the strenuous life?' Does it convey any meaning to you?"
"Sure," replied the bad boy.
"What,"

"What?" "Why, what happens in the woodshed when pa gets home after you've been naughty," was the prompt reply.

### Gems of Thought.

.... Why, it is asked, are there so many snares? That we may not fly low, but may seek the things which are above. For just as birds, so long as they cleave the upper air, are not easily caught, so thou also, as long as thou lookest at things above, wilt not easily be captured, whether by a snare or by any other device of evil.—Chrysostom.

.... The great consecrations of life are apt to come suddenly without warning. While we are patiently and faithfully keeping sheep in the wilderness, the messenger is journeying toward us with the vial of sacred oil to make us kings.—

.... A holy life is made up of a number of small things. Little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles of battle or one great herole act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little, constant sunbeam; the waters of Siloam that "go softly" in the meek mission of refreshment are the true symbols of holy living. The avoidance of little symbols of holy living. The avoidance of nume evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weak-nesses, little follies, indiscretions and impru-dences—the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up the beauty of a holy

life.—Andrew A. Bonar.
....Take thy self-denials gayly and cheerfully and let the sunshine of the gladness fall on dark things and bright alike, like the sunshine of the

Almighty.—James Freeman Clarke.
.... Hope is the mainspring of life.—Socrates.
.... Error and vice and injustice follow inevit-...." Error and vice and injustice follow inevitably a disregard of conscience."
.... If we cannot live so as to be happy, let us at least live so as to deserve happiness.—Fichte.
.... Degrees infinite there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever.—John Ruskin.
.... A happy nature s sometimes a gift, but it is also a grace, and can therefore be cultivated and acquired; and it should be a definite aim with those who are training a child.—Lucy Soulsby.

those who are training a child.—Lucy Soulsby.
....If thou wert worthy, thou couldst have no

mercy.—John Mason.
...." A man may become weary of daily toil, but it does not produce as much depression as does daily idleness." "The most dangerous thing about the path of sin is that many believe it a short-cut to hap-piness. It never has led there, and never will, but its lying fingerpost deceives thousands every year just the same."

**Hotes** and Queries. THE HOLY GRAIL.-"C. W. R.": The hero of Wagner's opera-drama, "Parsifal," which Mr. Conreid has produced in New York, is Sir Percivale of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. The Holy Grail, of which he went in search, was supposed to be the vessel that re-ceived the blood of Jesus Christ after His side was pierced with a lance at the crucifixion. It was pierced with a lance at the crucifizion. It came (with the sacred body) into the possession of Joseph of Arimathea, one of the soldiers of Pilate, and through him found its way into England. Another legend about the Holy Grail is that it was the drinking cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. Sir Percivale was a knight pure of body and pure of mind, and was, therefore, well qualified for his perilous quest, for the object of his search was difficult to find.

"A High History of the Holy Graal" translated for the object of his search was difficult to find.

"A High History of the Holy Graal," translated by Sebastian Evans from the old French, has been recently issued in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York. Wagner's work was first produced at Bayreuth, where there is special arrangements for the production of all the composer's works, but the New York representation is said in some respects to surpass the original Tell me," said Adelaide Wolverton some two hours later, "that you do not look upon me as an interloper. I was desperately afraid of you before I saw you."

Ralston laughed. "And what did you fear in me?" he saked.

When he was minotened to find the composer's works, but the New York representation is said in some respects to surpass the original is said in some respects to surpass the original is accomposition of rare intensity and tenderness, though some think it.

When he was minotened wolverton some two will not, until ne acquires more wisdom than he seems to have—at the present time. The wealth-iest man I know once told me that from his earliest manhood he made it a fixed rule never to spend all that he earned.

When he was minotened wolverton some two will not, until ne acquires more wisdom than he seems to have—at the present time. The wealth-iest man I know once told me that from his earliest manhood he made it a fixed rule never to spend all that he composer's works, but the New York representation is said in some respects to surpass the original is accomposition of rare intensity and tenderness, though some think it.

When he was minotened in open doshout. The history of Grecian signboards is meagre, yet one. "Parsifal" is a composition of rare intensity and tenderness, though some think it. irreverent, and shows no decadence in Wagner's art. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" give a better idea of Percivale and the Holy Grail than

loes Wagner's lyric play.
SERING STARS.—" Paul": The man who when struck violently on the head, says he "saw cars" is not far from telling the truth. The fact is that there is a phosphorescent power of the eye which does not attract a person's attention under ordinary conditions, but which is distrib-uted; and reveals itself whenever the head gets a sudden shock, and sometimes even in the act of sneezing. A blow on the head results in a press-ure of the blood yessels upon the retina, causing either total darkness or a faint blue light which floats before the eyes, and it is in this faint blue light the imagination discerns the thousands of antastic forms and figures that by general ac ceptance are termed stars. Hence, while the astronomical display so frequently mentioned may be said to be entirely a creature of the imagination, there is at least some foundation for the idea. The true nature of the sensation is never very apparent, even to the victim, for the simple reason that it is invariably experienced under circumstances which render a searching intro

spective investigation out of the questio INDIANA DIAMONDS .- "S. R.": The finding of diamonds in Indiana is by no means new.
One of therecords left by Prof. E. T. Cox, in his report of 1878, says: "There have also been found in the drift of Brown County several diamonds in the drift of Brown County several diamonds." nonds, one of which weighed four karats. Little Indian creek, in Morgan County, J. J. Maxwell found, some ten years ago, a diamond which weighed three karats." In the geolegical report published in 1883 another record in found, this one by Dr. D. T. Brown in his found, this one by Dr. D. T. Brown in his report on Morgan County. In it he says: "Two diamonds have been found in the drift of the Indian creek valley. One is now in possession of Harry Craft, a well-known jeweler of Indianapolis. It is cut and set. It had a weight of three karats in its rough state. It was found near Morgantown. The other is somewhat larger, and was found on the Maxwell farm, three miles south of Martinsville." State Geologist Blatchouth of Martinsville." State Geologist Blatch ley has traced the history of these diam nd by Peter found that the largest one was for Davis in 1863, while washing gold in one of the tributaries of Little Indian creek. It was cut and is now owned by Mrs. James Maxwell of Mar-tinsville. It is without a flaw. George F. Kunz, the Tiffany expert, paid special attention to two very fine Indiana stones, which for a number of years were in the possession of F. M. Herron, the Indianapolis jeweler. In his book, "Gems and Precious Stones of North America," he calls atention to them as perfect specimens of elongated

EARTH'S CONTROL HEAT .- "G. M.": In the report of the last coal commission the conclusion is arrived at that at a depth of three thousan eet the temperature of the earth would amoun reet the temperature of the earth would amount to 98° F., but it was considered that a depth of at least four thousand feet might ultimately be reached in coal mining. The rate of increase, the commissioners thought, might for ordinary cases be assumed to be 1° F. for every sixty Be brave, dear heart,
And do thy part,
See thou be just—
In God then trust.

Every day is a fresh beginning:
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

—Susan Coolidge

—Water that went to sleep in the cold."

How constant is God's friendship.

How constant is not easy to reduce the top of his paper, "could be included to committee on understock and the p

resorted to. The temperature of the coal on discovery at the Rosebridge colliery in Lancashire was stated by the management to be \$3° F., but it afterwards fell to \$3° F.

THE WORLD'S AGE.—'M. L.": Lord Kelvin's estimate of the age of the world is: "Not so great as forty million years; possibly as little as twenty million years; probably thirty million years." These estimates are based on mathematical and physical considerations. The zoologists have another way of arriving at their results. The stratified rocks attain an average thickness of one hundred thousand feet. Some of the sedimentary rocks, they observe, have grown a foot in 730 years; others have taken 6300 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time required to build up one hundred thousand feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from seventy-three million to 680,000,000. It follows that the active work of creation has lasted for a cycle between these two figures.

Volcanic disturbances or glacial action, they conclude, may have retarded the work, but cannot have accelerated it.

#### Historical.

—Commander Wainwright, who was on the Maine when it was blown up off Havana, tells of a vivid account of the disaster given by one of the "jackies." The sailor had been wounded, and was in the hospital at Key West. He was asked what he knew of the explosion. "Well, sir," replied the sailor, "I can't say that I knows much of it. I was a-corkin' it off in me hammock, sir, when I hears a h— of a noise! Then, sir, the nurse says, 'Sit up an' take this.'"

—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton

—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton and Baron of Tichfield, to whom Shakspere dedicated his "Venus and Adonis," was once the owner of two big manuscript folios, now in the Library of Congress, which are soon to be copied and printed by order of Congress. The manuscript is a record of the transactions of the Virginia Company of London, and throws a flood of light on the early history of the settlement of Virginia.

-The name Four Kings of Canada was given to four Indian chiefs of the Six Nations, who visited London in 1710, in the reign of Queen Anne. Their mission was to ask the assistance of Great Britain in driving the French out of Majesty by Colonel Nicholson, ex-governor of Maryland, and were received with all the ceremonial deference shown to reigning monarchs. Notices of their visit are to be found both in the Tattler and in the Spectator of April, 1711, and their pictures are still in the British Museum. A full account of them and their tribes, customs etc., was given in a pamphlet printed and sold by John Baker at the Black Boy, in Paternoster

row, 1710. Legends are useful, because sometimes they put us on the track of authentic facts. In the Homeric period reference was made to the race of pygmies, and yet nobody believed in their race of pygmies, and yet nobody believed in their existence. It was only in comparatively modern times that ignorance had to yield to evidence when races of pygmies were found in Africa and in Asia. Numerous skeletons of dwarfs are found in Egyptian necropoll, in Greek and Roman statuary, in the frescoes of Pompeli and in some ornamental ceramic vases of Roman Gaul. Numerous skeletons of pygmies, mingled with those of men of ordinary stature, have been found in a number of prehistoric sepulchres. We should also mention the skeletons of pygmies found in also mention the skeletons of pygmies found in the sepulchres of the neolithic period at the time of the excavations in Switzerland under the di-

of the excavations in switzeriand under the di-rection of Miesch and Kollman.

—The various breeds of hounds of today are called hounds because they are the present sur-vivors of the time when all hunting dogs were used to hound game. In the early hunting days of England every dog that was used to accomof England every dog that was used to accompany the hunt was selected mainly for his speed and endurance. There were hounds that were supposed to follow the game by scent, and others who were supposed to sight it a long way off, but all were expected to be able to run the game down. Consequently, while the name of hound, or hund in the ancient Saxon, was first used for all kinds of dogs, it finally came to denote hunting does only: that is why we call our running ing dogs only; that is why we call our running dogs hounds today, such as greyhounds, rabbit-hounds, bloodhounds, wolfhounds, bearhounds,

deerhounds, etc.

—The custom of marking a business hous by means of a sign, says St. Nicholas, is of very ancient origin. In the great cities of the East and among the ancient Egyptians such a practice must have been unnecessary, as all trades were classified and confined to certain sections of the city, and then all wares were exposed to full view as they were displayed in one booths. The pattern, 4643, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40

Curious facts. --Among the natural curiosities of Japan are its singing insects. The most prized of these tiny musicians is a black beetle named "susu-mushi," which means "insect bell." The sound

that it emits resembles that of a little silver bell of the sweetest and most delicate tone.

—Many animals possess more than two eyes which do not act together. A leech, for example, has ten eyes on the top of its head which do not work in concert, and a kind of marine worm has two eyes on the head ,and a row down each side of the body. Some lizards have an extra eye on the top of the head, which does not act with the other two. A bee or wasp has two large compound eyes which possibly help each other, and are used for near vision, and also three little simple eyes on the top of the head, which are employed for seeing things a long way

-A Connecticut firm manufactures sacred scarabel for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by machinery, colored in bulk to simulate age, and shipped in casks to the Moslem dealers at Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the base of the Pyramids, or about the sacred temples, where they artfully discover these scarabei before the very eyes of the Yankee tourist, and sell him for an Amercan dollar, an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent in his

native land. mative land.

—An extraordinary head of hair is possessed by Mercedes Lopez, the wife of a poor sheepherder in San Vicente, Mexico. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The trais on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide her-self in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so quickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every three or four

-Large numbers of sea robins have been taken in a Nantucket fish trap, and until recently were thrown away, as the fishermen were unaware of the prices the homely creatures brought in city markets. Eight dollars a barrel is a usual figure for them.

—Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two

—Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two years in scientific investigation in the Malay peninsula, recently exhibited to the zoological section of the British association a specimen of a fish known as the "mud hopper," which by means of strong fins under its body, is able to move about on land for distances of at least twenty yards from its watery nests in the wamps.
—Probably the oldest musician in the world is Manual Garcia, now aged ninety-eight years. He has given up teaching and lives in a villa in northwest London. His memory is still excellent,

his wit sparkling, and he is proud of having re-cently learned how to play "bridge." -Tulare lake in California, once navigable by



Night-Gown. 32 to 40 bust

Fancy Waist. 4641. Fancy Waist. 4641.

The waist is made over a fitted lining, which is faced to form the yoke and on which the full front and backs and the circular folds, which give a bertha effect, are arranged. The sleeves are made plain above the folds, but full and soft below, forming full puffs, which are finished with frills, when elbow length is used, and below which deep cuffs are added to give full length. At the waist is a shaped bodice that is softly draped.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace, if yards of velvet and 3 yards of lace for frills to make as illustrated.

32 to 40 bust.

ake as illustrated.

The pattern, 4641, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Fancy-Yoke Night-Gown. 4648. Dainty underwear is always in demand, and night-gowns made with half-low necks and short sleeves are much worn. This one allows of various combina-tions, but is shown with a yoke of lace and founda-tion material of fine nainsook. The yoke is shaped to extend over the shoulders, and so gives the broad line that has become so general. The sleeves are gracefully full and soft.

The gown is made with fronts and back, which are

The gown is made with fronts and back, which are tucked at their upper edges, so providing ample full ness below, and are joined to the yoke. The sleeves are tucked to fit the upper arms snugly, but fall in soft folds and are finished with generous frills that form jabots at the inner arms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$4 yards 36 inches wide, with \$\frac{1}{2} yard of all-over lace, \$3 yards of insertion, 4 yards of wide lace and \$1\$ yards of narrow lace to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, \$642, is cut in sizes for a \$2, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



4644 Nine Gored Walking Skirt with 4643 House Jacket, Panel Effect,

32 to 42 bust. House Jacket. 4648.

House jackets are possessions of which no woman ever yet had too great a variety. This one is made with a slightly open neck and loose sleeves, that are much to be desired from the standpoint of comfort as well as beauty. The model is made of flowered challie trimmed with ilace, but is well adapted to all the pretty washable fabrics in vogue. The big collar is a feature, and gives the long, drooping shoulder line which so completely marks the season. The jacket is made with fronts, backs and side backs, and is loose at the front, but curved to fit the figure at the back where it is cut to form deep points. The big collar finishes the neck and extends down onto the fronts, and the sleeves are cut to form the fashionable handkerchief points.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 4i inches wide, with 7 yards of insertion and 8 yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4643, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 House Jacket. 4648.

Nine-Gored Walking Skirt with Panel Effect. 4644. Many gored, much flared walking skirts are greatly in vogue and mean grace and simplicity that is always desirable. This one is entirely novel and is adapted to all the season's suitings, but is shown in new mercerized linen stitched and held by pearl buttons. The gores are shaped to be narrow over the hips and to widen below the knees, and those offer front sides and heat are langed dyer onto the inter-

hips and to widen below the knees, and those of the front, sides and back are lapped over onto the inter vening ones and stitched to give the panel effect. On the panels are applied the trimming straps.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and the fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits that meet at the centre and can either be stitched or pressed flat as preferred. The upper edge can be finished with a belt or cut on dip outline and under-faced or bound as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide or 31 yards 52 inches wide. or 34 yards 52 inches wide.



Suit, 2 to 6 yrs. Dress, 4 to 10 yrs. Child's Russian One-Piece Bress. 4645. One-piece dresses always are becoming to children and are much liked by many mothers because of their simplicity as well as style. This one is made of the simplicity as well as style. This one is made of the new mercerized linen suiting in rose color, with stitched bands of white, and is charming, but is adapted to childish wool fabrics as well as those of linen and cotton. When lapped right side over left, as shown, it is suited to girls, but can be lapped left over right and made equally appropriate for the wee boys who have not yet discarded frocks.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. At the waist is a belt, slipped under straps at the under-arm seams, that serves to keep it in place. The sleeves are full, finished with straight cuffs rounded at one end.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is \( \frac{3}{2} \) yards \( \frac{27}{2} \) inches wide, \( \frac{3}{2} \) yards \( \frac{27}{2} \) inches wide, \( \frac{3}{2} \) yards \( \frac{27}{2} \) inches wide, \( \frac{3}{2} \) inche

"Buster Brown" Suit. 4646. The suit consists of biouse and trousers. The biouse is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm s-ams and includes full sleeves with roll-over cuffs and a belt that is passed under straps attached, at the under-arm seams. At the front is cut a short opening that is concealed by the tie. The trousers are in knickerbocker style, drawn up under the knees and allowed to droop.

#### The Horse.

Good Horses Pay.

Every farmer will concede that it costs no more to feed and care for a good horse, or good animal of any kind, than a cheap and unsalable scrub, yet many will go on breeding and raising such horses as will easily and cheaply raise an animal that will sell readily at any time after maturity and at a profitable price. At the recent American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City a party of agricultural college students reted the well-known horse breeder, J. W. Robison of Towanda, Kan., to permit his exhibits to be scored. In complying he said

Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows and two of the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole prod nct of cheaper stock, and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm and then another farm.

"That old black mare you have been scoring was supposed to be one of the best mares in France in her time. She was imported fifteen years ago. She made the first man who owned her \$5000. We bought her seven years ago, and she has made us \$5000, and she has done the full work of a horse in the field all these years. Don't start your farming with scrubs. If you can't buy as good a mare as this one, buy the best you can. Do your farming with draft mares, and if you manage right the colts will be profit, and big profit at that. We have three old mares on the place that have earned us \$5000 each. The old Rosa Bonheur mare I bought in hard times for \$200. She has made us five times that much money every year."

#### Those Diving Horses.

I see in a recent issue of your paper a description of the diving horses, King and Queen. Your correspondent says that these horses have never met with an accident. I want to drop you a little note to tell you that last summer at Concord, N. H., at the county fair these horses, I presume, were on exhibition, and one of them did meet with an accident, and when the owner of the horses tried to continue his performance he was prevented from doing so by the threatening indignation of the multitude who witnessed the performance

In my judgment, the whole thing is a miserable business, and I think that the impression which your correspondent gives of the enjoyment which these horses take in jumping from a thirty-foot platform stands in need of correction.
W. E. CLIFTON SMITH.

New York City.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

"Practical Farm Experiments" should be the title of a bulletin about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture, and known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 186. It is the twenty-third of a series of pamphlets on experiment station work throughout the country and contains a number of short condensations of the most useful, practical experiments which have been made by various Government stations during the past several months. Several of these have already been reviewed in this correspondence. Among the subjects described are "Apple Cider Pomace as a Feed for Cattle," "Rations for Laying Hens, and Early Moulting of Hens,' "Macaroni Wheats," "Losses in Manures on the Farm," "Early Tomatoes," "Protection of Peach Buds," "Dandelions as a Weed, also as a Crop," "Disposal of Dead Animals," "Evaporation from Incubator Eggs," "Keeping Quality of Butter," "Curing Cheese in Cold Storage," and several other things. Most of these articles are only a few hundred words in length, and can be picked up and read "in between times," and for this reason these farm experiment-station-work bulletins are the most valuable for general reading of any of the publications issued by the department. This bulletin is free to those enough interested to write to their member of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture.

Professor Soule, the agriculturist of the Tennessee station, says in this farmers' bulletin (No. 186) that moderately good beef cattle, crossed with an improved strain of stock, should dress at least sixty per cent.

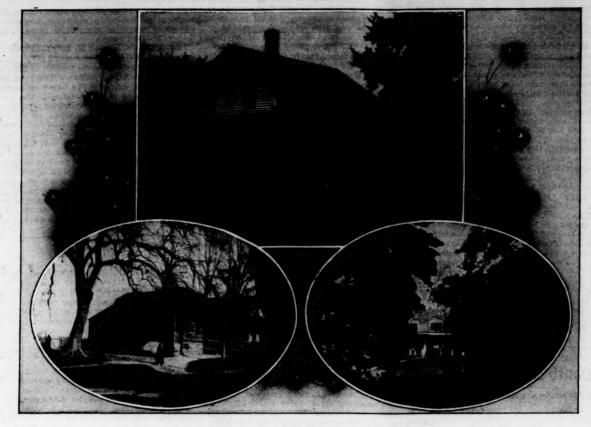
That serub animals will waste large amounts of the farmer's feed stuffs is shown pointedly in a feeding test conducted at the Tennessee station. A bunch of animals of good breed and antecedents were fed for beef and gained two and a half pounds per day, while so-called "scrubs" under the same conditions gained only one and onehalf pounds per day, a difference of one pound per day. The effect of breeding, blood, conformation, etc., is instanced in another feeding test where certain beef steers gained only forty-five pounds in sixty days, while others under similar conditions gained 125 pounds in the same period. Which goes to show that it does not pay to feed a poor ani mal. Weed out the scrubs.

The cotton exports for the year have broken all records in point of the money brought into the country, being in value \$378,000,000, against \$290,000,000 in 1902 and one exception has the price been so high as this year. In the great crop year of 1898 when the exportation was nearly four billion pounds, against less than three and a half million in 1903, the money brought into the country for cotton was only \$231,000,000. The price for 1903 has averaged for ordinary cotton 8.9 cents per pound, and for Sea Island cotton 20.8 cents per pound.

The annual Government figures show a total exportation of breadstuffs for the year of \$192,900,000, against \$187,300,000 for 1902. These figures, however, are far below those for other years, the breadstuffs exports for 1901 and 1900 being respectively \$267,900,000 and \$242,700,000.

Exports of cattle, sheep and hogs for the year just ended have been heavy, i. e., \$37,-000,000, against \$24,000,000 in 1902, and \$35,-000,000 and \$32,000,000 in 1901 and 1900 re spectively.

Congress will probably act upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State to allow several Government officials to accept decorations conferred upon them by foreign governments. Except by authorization of Congress a public official may not receive any medal, token or decoration or gift. As an outgrowth of the Paris Exposition the order of the "Merite Agricole" has been tendered by France to George W. Hill, chief of the publications division of the Department of Agriculture; to Henry E. Alvord,



OFFICES OF THE GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB. Former Location at Farmington, Conn., now at Peterboro, N. H.

chief dairy division; B. B. Brackett, pomolpomologist; H. W. Wiley, chief bureau of chemistry; M. A. Carleton, cerealist, and John L. Shulte, assistant agriculturist.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has recently received a number of reports from abroad along interesting agricultural lines. Consul Griffin at Limoges, France, Durham," he says, "or any other breed for this purpose. They are particularly robust, easily nourished and fattened, and have all the prime characteristics for producing firstquality beef. If these cattle were imported into the United States, and crossed with our native stock, they would improve its quality and be a great benefit to the producer. There is a registered herd book, and all information can be easily obtained."

Consul Hossfeld at Trieste, Austria, appropriately reports the shipments of a new orse feed to New York and Philadelphia, i. e., granulated rice and rice flour, laid down, he says, in the United States, at 11 to 1½ cents per pound. Rice can probably be fed profitably at this figure, at the present prices of other grains, but it torms a wide ration, containing but little nitrogenous matter.

Consul-General Lay at Barcelona, Spain, reports that the average daily wages of the laboring class—laborers as well as skilled mechanics who receive from \$1 to \$4.50 a day in the United States-was in Spain during 1902 but 48.7 cents.

Consul-General Mason at Berlin reports a great influx of American Baldwins, Pippins and other red and rosy American apples into the Fatherland. Phis is described by the hostile agrarian German press as "Another American Danger" General Mason shows, however, that with a good apple year in the United States, we can send over entire shiploads of our surplus product, and while selling it at a fair profit can easily compete with the limited supply and poorer products of German orchards, and believes that the demand for the American apple will become so general in Germany as to entirely head off any ad-

A Copenhagen authority states that cooperation has been the great influence in the development of Denmark's agriculture Co-operative dairying is directly responsible for an increase in the value of Danish butter exports from \$5,000,000 in 1882, the date of the inception of the co-operative move ment, to over \$29,000,000 in 1900. This has been brought about largely by marked improvement in quality, which is placed at something like thirty per cent. and without which Danish butter could not have secured its present privileged position. There are now 1057 co-operative dairies in Denmark supported by some 8500 cows, or more than four-fifths of the total number n the king-

The Danish co-operative bacon factories last year killed 636,000 pigs and ten thousand head of cattle, and received in the English market four cents per pound above the average price of bacon coming from other countries.

Largely owing to the system of co-opera tive egg production the value of egg exports from Denmark has risen from \$1, 947,000 in 1895-when the co-operative egg movement started—to more than \$4,380,000 in 1901. Danish eggs now average nearly four cents per dozen in London ahead of other foreign eggs. If little Denmark had received the same average price in the English market last year, for her butter, bacon and eggs, as did other foreign countries, her farmers would have been \$7,166 000 poorer.

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ogist, and William A. Taylor, assistant tends largely into buying supplies of all much more than that without injury, while kinds. The little kingdom may be said to at other times only a little below zero has

Injury from Mice.

With reference to the injury of orchard trees by mice, I must say that this has been called attention to the Limousin cattle as a unusually severe during the past two hardy beef breed. "They far outrank the winters, and it is hard to account for the unusual increase in the number of mice, fruit buds go into winter quarters in as fine unless it can be that their enemies, the hawks and owls, are shot whenever the opportunity offers. We protected our trees last winter, and

used several kinds of felt and building papers. It has been commonly supposed that the ordinary tar paper would injure the trees because of the absorption of heat due to the color. Some trees we wrapped with this, some with ordinary felt paper others with felt, and others with felt building paper, composed of a thin inner layer of tar paper, with an outside felt covering. So far we have not seen any injury from the use of tar paper; and all kinds proved effective in protecting the trees from mice when properly put on. The paper was cut in strips large enough to go around the trees, and to stand about one foot high. Each of the trees was simply tied around with string to hold the paper in place, and earth was banked around the bottom of the paper. Wherever this latter precaution had been omitted, we found there was danger of mice getting in under the paper, and in a few cases where the earth had not been banked around the paper the trees were in-

Trees which have been injured by girdling may be saved if taken in time. If the girdling is but slight and near the ground all that is necessary is to build up the earth to keep the wood from drying out; but if the girdle completely surrounds the tree, and the bark is removed for some distance up, the injury should be bridged by grafting. This bridge grafting is performed by taking young shoots from the trees and in serting the lower ends beneath the fresh bark below the girdle, and the upper ends beneath the fresh bark above it. Three or four of these should be put in, and the must be made to have the pest dealt with in whole should be covered up with a bandage, the prompt and thorough manner which the holding plenty of moist earth against the injured part.—Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph,

Prosperous Down East Farming.

The grain and cotton growers West and South are not the only farmers who have been doing a good business the past season. For example, take report of the Maine assessors. In the twenty cities of the State which contain an aggregate valuation amounting to \$144,303,914, the total increase is \$2,409,500, while the towns and plantations with a combined valuation of \$172,673,920 contribute a gain of \$6,071,839. In other words, the twenty cities, with 45.5 per cent. of the total valuation, contribute 28.4 per cent, of the total increase, while the towns and plantations with 54.5 per cent. of the total valuation show 71.6 per cent. of the total gain in valuation over 1902.

The valuation of live stock is \$693,584 greater than in 1902. The gains and losses in numbers are as follows: Horses and colts a gain of 1887, oxen 2527, cows 10,181, swine 3465. Sheep have decreased 11,735, and one, two and three-year-old cattle show

a loss of 3838 from last year.
Evidently the Down East farmer has been doing better than his city brother. Maine potatoes, apples and dairy products have enabled many a farmer to put money in the savings bank, the returns of these specialties offsetting in a degree the failure of the corn crop.

Bad Season for Peach Trees.

Reports from various parts of the Northstern peach districts indicate somewhat variable conditions corresponding to dif-ferences in local conditions and to the great difference in temperatures reached. In some cases trees and all were killed, while other orchards were at last accounts in pretty good shape for a crop the coming

J. H. Hale writes from Hartford County. " At my orchard of one hundred acres on the hilltop, just west of the town of Sey mour, mercury went to only 8° below zero while it was 33° below near the railroad station in the valley below. Fruit buds in this orchard are ninety per cent. alive and at present every prospect of a great crop.

'I have now had reports from all over Connecticut, Hudson-river region of New York and from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, showing orchard temperatures during the great freeze of Jan. 5 and 6 to have ranged all the way from 5° to 40° below zero; the majority reporting 20° to 28° below. And as a majority of the peach orchards are on hillsides or hilltops, a large number of growers are reporting all the way from ten to fifty cent. of live buds, enough for a full crop. Others report fruit buds all dead, and still others, trees all dead, young trees

Danish agricultural co-operation also ex- experience that sometimes they will stand be a country of agricultural co-operations. killed them. I lost every bud one year with the temperature at 5° below and another season had a full crop after it had been 18° below, and now with the promise of a partial crop after 30° to 40° below, it would not be surprising if Alaska finally developed into a good peach-growing country, though, of course, it is not one year in twenty that shape as they did last fall."

The Moths Increasing.

Some of the towns east and north of Boston are becoming almost desperate over the increase of the gypsy moth pest. It is said that during the past three years in four towns alone the area of trees entirely stripped of toliage has increased from twenty acres to perhaps two thousa

After a season or two of that sort of thing the trees die; but the moths move on. It looks at first glance as if the State's million dollars and more had gone to waste. Since the stoppage of the fight the moth has regained lost ground and is now worse than ever before. Yet had nothing been done only a question of time when the trolley cars and other agencies will carry it all over New England, unless something vigorous is done to check its progress. What is needed is some such active campaign without regard to cost, as was carried on by the Department of Agriculture against the recent cattle epidemic. It is too big a problem already for anything but national resources, and it should be provided for by at least a liberal five-year appropriation from Congress. The plans to lay the whole burden on private owners and the State may be better than nothing, but they will never go to the root of matters. In fact, the time is fast approaching when the absolute destruction of the pest will have become no longer practicable even for national resources, and this worst of insect pests will then become a permanent and serious drawback to American agriculture and forestry. Now is the time when a final effort

Chamberlain's Policy.

situation requires.

Apparently the Chamberlain policy is gaining ground in England. Its success would mean a tax of ten cents a bushel on American and other wheat except that from Canada. Experts in this country are inclined to believe that the tax would fall on the American producer unless removed by some special treaty arrangement. Says J. J. Hill, the Northeastern railroad man: You may say, 'Oh, well, they have got to buy their bread from us or their people will starve.' I will call your attention to the fact that twenty years ago the province of Manitoba did not export a bushel of wheat Of the last crop, it exported thirty-five mill-ion bushels. At the rate you American farmers are going into that country, in ten years they will raise all the wheat Great Britain needs. Then you will pay the tax, or you will hold your wheat, or you will find a new market. You may then appreciate the value of the Oriental market. Possibly its inception was in the mind of 'an Oriental dreamer, but it makes no difference about the dream so long as the dream comes true. When that time comes I want von to bear in mind that an old man called your attention to it before." In regard to the Oriental market opinions seem to differ. According to some who have lately studied conditions in Siberia and Manchuria, these sec with their numerous areas of rich land and abundance of cheap labor, will, within comparatively few years, be able to supply themselves and also a good part of the Oriental market. It looks as if the American wheat exporter might soon need to hustle very hard for his market. Fortunately, however, the United States is fast becoming populous enough to take care of all the wheat in the home market.

Among the Farmers

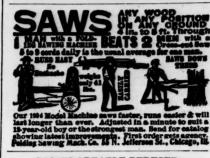
Prices have ruled higher than usual for erops raised for market. Cabbages and rutabaga have been our most profitable crops and squashes our least profitable one. Those who have been fortunate enough to raise crops have sold them well, but many have raised very little, and there has been less to harvest than for many years.—George P. Greenwood, Middlesex County, Mass. The man with a thoroughly trained brain

is the one who excels, providing other things are equal, and the highest success comes from education and practical training combined.-E. A. Robinson, Franklin County, Mass.

J. J. Thomas in a paper upon the Outlook of Fruit Culture, read before the Western New York Horticultural Society, laid down three essentials to success: (1) Locality—a region found by experience to be adapted to fruit growing. (2) Wise selection of to fruit growing. (2) Wise selection of warieties of each kind. (3) Care and cult-me that 12° to 15° below zero would kill all peach buds, but I have learned from long excellent authority.—E. P. R.



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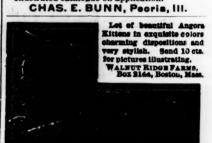
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